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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



INSURANCE
Nothing can take the
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country. ONE'S OWN
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VOL. XXIV NO. 34

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1936

SIXTEEN PAGES

EVOLVING COMMON PLAN OF ACTION

Congress & Independent Parties' Leaders Confer

Will Ottawa Debate Be Postponed Till March?

Dr. Khare's Short Notice Question Re: Remarks Against Sir Cowasji

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

To-day's pourparlers among the members of the Congress and the Independent Parties respectively have not clarified the lobby position concerning the Ottawa issue. Both parties have not arrived at definite decisions, and it appears that the matter now rests with the leaders of the parties.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that Mr. Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir H. P. Mody from the Independent Party will have discussions this evening, with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Satyamurthi from the Congress Party with a view to evolve a common plan of action.

WILL DEBATE BE POSTPONED?

In any case the official Ottawa motion for the appointment of a committee will not come up before the Assembly to-morrow. It may be moved only on Wednesday since the Payment of Wages Bill and two other Bills are to be disposed of on Monday. In fact it is likely that the debate may have to be postponed after 14th February, to March, as the next week and the last week of February are fixed for the railway budget and voting demands.—United Press.

Dr. Khare's Short-Notice Question

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The incident that followed the division on the closure motion regarding Mr. B. Das's Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act on 8th February, has been referred to in a short-notice question which has been given notice of by Dr. Khare.

The incident relates to the remarks made by the Home Member and the Finance Member after voting by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir H. P. Mody with the Congress Party after the closure motion.

Fate Of Adjournment Motion

Lobby talks reveal that the adjournment motion tabled by Dr.

Khare to discuss "the misuse and misapplication of legislative rules in disallowing an adjournment motion on the Benda incident" will be ruled out of order since the Assembly is not empowered to question the decision of the Governor-General.

Question Of Privilege

Regarding the motion by Sardar Sant Singh to discuss the question of privilege, "vis-a-vis" the demand of security from "Abhyudaya", the "United Press" learns that an objection to the motion will be taken by the Law Member to-morrow, firstly, whether privilege exists, and secondly, whether privilege extends to the article published in the paper.

Sir N. N. Sircar will ask for ruling the motion out of order.—United Press.

"Assembly Must Be Consulted First"

AMENDMENTS GALORE TO REJECT AGREEMENT TABLED

NEW DELHI, February 8.

With the approach of what is characterised in the lobby as the Ottawa week in the Assembly, the lobby activity is markedly increased. Both the Congress and Independent parties meet to-morrow morning to formulate their view and determine their attitude towards the motion by Sir Zafarullah Khan, Commerce Member, asking for the appointment of a committee to examine the working of the Ottawa Agreement. So far, the attitude of the Congress and Nationalist parties is crystallised somewhat as evidenced by a number of amendments tabled by Pandit N. K. Das, Seth Govind Das, Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee, and Dr. Banerji. All these amendments favour the rejection of the agreement and urge the giving of six months' notice under Article 14.

CONSULT ASSEMBLY FIRST

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, goes still further and

wants not only the giving of immediate notice for termination but also that no such trade agreement should be hereafter concluded with any country by the Government of India except on a basis of complete reciprocity and after previous consultation with the Assembly.

The talks with the "United Press" lobby correspondent had with the leaders of the parties and members of the Assembly this evening suggest that the Government motion will be opposed by almost every section of the House. The Commerce Member's resolution is described "as leading nowhere" and that thereby the Government do not commit themselves to any definite line of action. To ensure that, Mr. K. L. Gauba has tabled an amendment which wants specifically to lay down that the decision of the Assembly after considering the report of the committee to be appointed would be accepted by an agreement. It is understood that

ANTI-INDIAN PICTURES

No Occasion To Consider Question Of Ban Says Craik To Bannerjee

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

With reference to the enquiry undertaken by the Home Member in reply to the suggestion of Dr. P. N. Bannerjee, M. L. A., that all films produced by the American Company such as "India Speaks", "Bengali" and "Everybody Loves Music" in which Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have been depicted as dancing with a European woman—the object of all these films being to slander India.

PRODUCER NOT KNOWN! Sir Henry Craik has sent the following communication to Dr. Bannerjee:—

No information is available as to the names of the producers of the film "India Speaks", and as it has not come before any of the Boards of Censors it cannot have been publicly exhibited in India. My information is that it has not been imported.

The film "Bengali" which is the same as "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" was produced by the Para-

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

General Improvement Maintained

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay examined Mahatma Gandhi to-day and found that the blood pressure was normal and Gandhi was maintaining general improvement in his health.

The doctor is of the opinion that Mahatmajee still needs complete rest for about a fortnight.—United Press.

mount Film Company of America. In my reply to your question in the House I stated that certain portions of that film had been excised by the Madras and Bombay Boards of Censors. I may mention that portions were also excised by the Bengal Board of Censors.

MAHATMA IN DANCING SCENE

The title of the film to which you referred as "Everybody Loves Music" is actually "Everybody Likes Music." It is produced by an American film named R. K. O. Radio Picture Corporation and was certified by the Bengal Board of Censors in August 1934. As passed by that Board it contained no scene depicting Mahatma Gandhi dancing with a European woman.

"As the film 'India Speaks' has not been exhibited in India and the name of the producing firm is not known and as the other two films were produced by different firms and have been passed by Censor Boards in the country, no occasion arises to consider the question of banning the films produced by any particular firm"—United Press.

the Government are not likely to accept even Mr. Gauba's motion.

IF PLAN IS MISCARIED.

It is further understood that in case the combination of the Congress members, Nationalist members and Nationalist Independents fails to carry the outright rejection of the agreement, the Opposition forces would be concentrated on Mr. Gauba's motion or a similar motion expected to be tabled after the Independent Party's meeting, binding the Government to accept the verdict of the House on the issue.—United Press.

R. A. F. PLANE CRASHES

Flying Officer Cox Killed And Corporal Wood Injured

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9. Official intimation has been received that 60th Squadron R. A. F. plane which left for Calcutta yesterday was caught in a storm and owing to a low cloud, one plane crashed near Midhauly, halfway between Agra and Cawnpore.

Flying Officer Cox was killed and Corporal Wood was injured. Both belonged to the same squadron.—A. P.

Earlier

AIR CRASH AT FATEHGARH?

CAWNPORE, Feb. 8.

A report has been received of an aeroplane crash this morning in Fatehgarh, about 60 miles from Cawnpore.

It is stated that the aeroplane is one of the sixteenth squadron, R. A. F. which is engaged in trial manoeuvres from Kohat to Singapore. The squadron consisting of 14 machines including the Valencia machines, one of which crashed, left Delhi this morning on their way to Singapore via Cawnpore.

The weather is cloudy and foggy. No injuries to occupants are reported. Only three machines have hitherto arrived here.—A. P.

No Official Confirmation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

No official confirmation is hitherto available here with regard to the reported air crash in Fatehgarh.—A. P.

"IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH GANDHIJI"

Not Yet Taken Decision To Change Faith, Says Hiralal

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

Mr. Hiralal Gandhi, eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding his letter to the press in which he indicates his intention to embrace Christianity owing to his differences with his father, said he had not taken any decision so far as regards conversion to Christianity.

He was still in correspondence with his father.

"A Matter Of No Importance", Says Sardar

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

When the news of the decision of Mr. Hiralal Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's eldest son to embrace Christianity, was broken to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, he said:—"It is a news to which no importance can be attached. I am sure that his conversion will not be a loss to Hinduism. If any other faith is profited by his conversion, it is welcome to do so."

Sardar Patel added that nobody who knew Mr. Hiralal Gandhi would believe what he said. In conclusion he said that there was no correspondence between Mr. Hiralal Gandhi and Mahatma Gandhi about the matter, and the Sardar did not think it proper to convey this unimportant news to Mahatma Gandhi in his present state of health.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO KILL NEGUS FAILS

Bombs Fall Near Palace, Missing Objective

DESS'É, Feb. 9.

In a further attempt to kill the Emperor, seven Italian caponi-bombers appeared over Dessie this morning. They swooped and firing low, bombed the city and the surrounding hamlets with incendiaries and high ex-

POLICE RAIDS IN LYALLPUR

Hunt For "Lal Dhandora" Leads To Seizure Of "Congress History"

LYALLPUR, Feb. 8.

The houses of Comrade Ram Lal Siya Posh and Comrade Das Raj, socialist workers were searched yesterday by the local police. The search was made in connection with a proscribed pamphlet "Lal Dhandora". The police seized a copy of "Congress History", from the house of Des Raj, while some socialist literature was recovered from Comrade Ram Lal. Nothing was recovered from the place of Comrade Ujagar Singh which was also searched.—United Press.

ROSE REACHES CAPE TOWN

Amy's Record Broken By 13 Hours And 18 mts.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 9. Rose took off at 16-25 for the last stage of his flight to the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9. Rose arrived here at 19-00 G. M. T. beating Amy Molison's record by 13 hours and 18 minutes.

KING'S CORONATION IN MAY 1937?

Visit To India In October Of Same Year?

LONDON, Feb. 9. Reuter learns from those in close touch with the Buckingham Palace that May 1937 is likely to be fixed for the King's Coronation. As there will be a great gathering of Imperial statesmen, an early announcement is expected.

The Imperial Conference, which is postponed till 1937 in order that the Dominion statesmen shall not make two journeys, will be held immediately before or after the Coronation. The date will be determined after consultation with all Dominions.

After Coronation, it is anticipated, the King will visit Edinburgh, Belfast and Carnarvon.

Later in 1937 possibly in October the King is expected to proceed to India to be crowned as the Emperor at Delhi.

The possibility of visits to Dominions are being freely canvassed, but the matter is still in an exploratory stage.—Reuter.

Forced Landing Due To Rain Storm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BULAWAYO, Feb. 9. Tommy Rose missed Salisbury owing to tropical rain storm and was forced to land 70 miles to the south.

He returned to refuel and immediately took off for Kimberley and passed over Bulawayo at 07-34 (G. M. T.) flying at high speed.

Rose is attempting to break Amy Molison's London-Cape Town record.

FRENCH HISTORIAN DEAD

PARIS, Feb. 9.

Historian M. Jacques Bainville is dead.—Reuter.

plosives for over an hour. Several bombs fell near the palace, but the Emperor, who refused to take cover, was not hit.

It is stated that the raiding planes were hit by rifle fire several times, but none was brought down. The extent of total damage is not yet known. No foreign casualties are reported hitherto.—Reuter.

Finance Member Apologises

Assembly Episode

NO DANCING GIRLS IN BROADCASTING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, February 8.

Lobby talks reveal an interesting passage-at-arms between Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party and Sir James Grigg, Chairman at the sitting of the Standing Finance Committee to-day.

While the re-organisation of the Broadcasting Service was being discussed, Pandit Pant pointed out the undesirability of engaging dancing girls for giving music programme. Sir James Grigg is reported to have observed that he could not allow discussion for it implied that dancing girls have been engaged.

"On Sure Ground"

Pandit Pant asserted that he was not the man to make allegations unless he was on a sure ground and would not vote a penny for the item which would not be allowed to be discussed in the Committee.

It appears on second thought the Chairman apologised to Pandit Pant and the incident closed.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT

Politicians Criticise Occupation

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 9.

Despite the fact that the tension in Egypt arising from the threat of Italian invasion is now practically non-existent, British troops continue to arrive at all strategic points, in and around Alexandria now occupied in force. Barbed wire entanglements are erected in barracks building, at the new breakwater, while the harbour is being dredged, for use by big ships.

POLITICIANS' CRITICISM. Two months ago when war

clouds were gathering, Egyptians were pleased at the sight of the increase in British strength; but now the politicians are inclined to criticise the British occupation. Nevertheless, if the Italian threat is renewed, the presence of British troops will be welcomed even by the extreme Nationalists. The international situation has demonstrated that threats against Egypt tend to strengthen the bonds of Anglo-Egyptian friendship.—Reuter's Special.

CORPORATION DEBACLE

Calcutta Muslims To Boycott Elections

5,000 VOLUNTEERS TO FULFIL OBJECT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

"To record further dissatisfaction and the continued unfriendliness of the majority party of the Corporation towards the Muslim community, who have been rendered statutorily helpless under the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act," a largely attended meeting of Muslim citizens was held, this afternoon, here. The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, presiding.

The Nawab said that the Muslims would be found reasonable enough to consider any honourable solution, provided they could be convinced that they were no longer asked to remain content with "pious platitudes, worthless agreements, and unenforceable assurances." It was regrettable, he added, that the European group in the Corporation did not take that amount of interest in the civic administration of the city, and did not lend that support to the Muslims to which their sense of civic duty, justice and fairplay should have inspired them.

MUSLIMS' GRIEVANCE.

"It is now a common phase of the so-called nationalism that any Muslim, who stands up for the rights of his community, is made the target of abuse, and dubbed a 'communist', whereas, even the most rabidly communal Hindu is acclaimed as a Nationalist."

The resolution was adopted

urging Muslims of Calcutta not to participate in the coming Municipal election, nor to exercise franchise at the polls, unless and until their grievances in the Corporation were redressed. The meeting authorised the Calcutta Khilafat Committee and the new Muslim Majlis to enrol 5,000 volunteers to fulfil the object of the resolution.—A. P.

DE VALERA'S SON KILLED

Sad Accident While Out Riding

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.

Brian De Valera, the 20 year younger son of the President, is killed while riding. He was galloping with his cousin at Phoenix Park, when his head struck the branch of a tree. Brian was unseated and dragged. He was removed to the hospital, where he died of injuries. His father was by the bedside before his death.—Reuter.

Rs. 3,000

SUGGESTIONS COMPETITION

will close on

WEDNESDAY

12th February

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The 'Bombay Chronicle'—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle,' Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, invites applications, to reach him not later than 20th February, 1936, for appointment as Examiners for the Chamber's Commercial Examinations. Details of subjects and forms of application can be had from the office of the Chamber. (2602)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Viragapattam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Surat on Rs. 100-200 and 40-212-65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—Dr. M. Rustomee, Esq., H.M.B., District Manager, Hill Lodge, Salyadpura, Surat. (5607).

Required:—A Controller of the Household. Salary up to Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications, must be conversant with household management including Kitchen, house decoration, control of servants, etc., etc. Please apply to the undersigned with photograph, and copies (not original) of certificates if any before 15th February appointment immediate after interview. Private Secretary to H. R. of Alwar, Somerset House, Warden Road, Bombay. (2573).

Wanted an experienced and capable graduate as a Superintendent for a local Brahmin Vidyarthi Bhuvan. Apply stating minimum terms to box No. 5599, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for the Automobile Department of the Parekh Technical Institute, Surat a thorough and practical Motor Mechanic able to repair motor cars of all makes and to teach students on Rs. 75-212-100. The post is pensionable. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, caste and languages known before 4th March 1936. (2590).

Typist (Short-hand preferred). Salary Rs. 40. Only those having worked in a Solicitor's Office in Bombay need apply to Box No. 5594, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced manager for the Bombay Branch of an old Life Office. Liberal salary and commission offered to the right man. Apply Box No. 5605, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—District Inspectors for the sale of our Tea on a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, including T. A. Apply for particulars to the Elphinstone Trading Co., 4, Garsin Place, Calcutta. (5545).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—A flat, drawing, dining, 2 bed-rooms, 2nd floor. Rent apply Mrs. Tyabji, Chowpatty Sea Face. (5593).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ensure success at Senior Cambridge or University examination by joining "Desai's Coaching Classes", Kavarana Building, Dnoblalac (5598).

Wanted all to learn Touch Typewriting on New Remington Typewriters. Shorthand a Speciality. Standard Typewriter Company, Opposite Llyods Bank. (5604).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Gentleman will join in partnership in Anti-Occult and Modern Psychology Weekly. Apply Box 5584, "Bombay Chronicle".

One wants partnership in first-class American Pictures Exhibiting Company. Apply Box 5609, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

11 Monthly 9-3-4—Rupee—Installments Liquidate 100—Rupee—Loan—and—Interest. Consult the Dwar-kabal Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5523).

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golvad Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.

79. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Wanted freehold estate habited by Hindus up to 11/2 lakhs, Fort preferred. Loans arranged up to 11/2 lakhs against freehold properties. No brokers. Apply "R. H.", The "Bombay Chronicle".

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsheji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Petrol, Kerosene, Crude. Lubricating oil supplied any destination to merchants, Native States immediately. For terms apply Petroleum Distributing Company, 166, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5592).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—
Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs 3-8-0
Motusall Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Superintendent of Gardens in the grade of Rs. 400-25-700, with free quarters and Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 40 less such temporary cut in the allowance as may be imposed by the Corporation. Candidates must either be horticultural experts or possess recognised Veterinary qualifications. Preference will be given to candidate possessing both the qualifications.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience in the management of public gardens, parks, zoo, etc. should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay together with copies of certificates so as to reach him not later than 20-2-1936. Candidates called for interview will have to bear their own travelling expenses.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave and Provident Fund Rules. The appointment will be for a period of about two years in the first instance in a leave vacancy and thereafter subject to confirmation on approved service if the post falls permanently vacant.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate. Employees in Bombay Municipal service having the necessary qualifications are not debarred from applying for the post through the Heads of their respective Departments.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 7th February, 1936. 2597.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. DAWOOD JAFFER MANJI of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (cess whereof has been now redeemed) with the message tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Warden Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 690 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 10455, Old Survey No. 61, New Survey No. 8A/7131, Cadastral Survey No. 763 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3521(2) and former Street No. 37A and present Street No. 61B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jaijirabhoj Peerbhoy, on or towards the West by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the property of Shapurji Manekji, on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1936.
MOHILE PAREKH & MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Public Notices

Bombay, 27th January, 1936.

To,
CHUNILAL BHAICHAND MEHTA,
Esquire, J.P.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sr.
WE, the undersigned, request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay at an early date to express its sense of profound sorrow at the demise of H's Late Majesty King George V and to convey its heartfelt sympathies to His Majesty Edward VIII, King Emperor of India, and the members of the Royal Family in their bereavement.

Yours, truly,

Aga Khan John Beaumont
Victor Sassoon Jamsheji
Cawasji Jehangir Currimbhoy
John Abercrombie Stanley Reed
N. B. Saklatwala Hormusji C. Dinsshaw
Ibrahim N. N. Wadia

Rahimtulla Chunilal V. Mehta
Purnottandas Thakurdas
Temulji M. Visveswaraya
Nariman
Joseph Kay Alwyn Ezra
H. P. Dastur Shapurji B. Bilimoria
Phiroze C. Sethna H. P. Mody
Jamshed N. Duggan
Kikabhai Suleman Cassum
Premchand Hajji Mitha
K. F. Nariman Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala

G. Wiles I. H. S. Taunton
L. A. Halsall Alban J. D'Souza
V. N. Chanda J. J. Flockhardt
E. C. Reid C. H. Curling
J. R. N. Graham E. G. Pearson
G. L. Winterbotham S. Fuchsmann

D. D. Storrer R. J. F. Sullivan
F. Stones Francis Low
B. D. Benjamin A. L. Paramor
J. J. Fells A. G. Gray
W. M. Petrie F. P. Suleman
S. K. Bose G. H. Cooke
Stanley Jepson A. E. G. Brander
Hoseinali M. R. M. Chinoy

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Karanjia Lakhmidas
N. V. Mandlik Ramchandra M. Bhatt

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Sunkershet Shantidas
S. K. Bose
H. C. Captain Jannadas
M. C. Javie Jannadas Mehta
E. R. Hirjibehdin S. J. Murzban

Manecklal Prem-W. Pennington
chand Roychand
N. M. Rajji K. R. P. Shroff
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Dadiba N. Saher Shah Rookh

R. S. Asavale H. H. Hamil
J. H. Cama P. C. Solanki
S. K. Bose Mayer Nissim
Gulesan D. Jivraj N. Mehta

Bahadurji Greville Bullocke B. G. Horniman
Dwarkanadas Navajbai
Kallandas Contractor
Cassumali Jaijraj-M. I. Rowji
bhoy
Ramnivas Ram-B. N. Karanjia
narayan

and many others.

In accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1936, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th February 1936. (2601)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 433 of 1935.

Re: **HAJI SYED ALI KAZRANI,** of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Umrigar House, Ormiston Road, carrying on business under the name and style of H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons, at East and West Building, Apollo Street, till 23rd July 1935 and now Unemployed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th April, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1936.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

(2604)

Public Notices

GENUINE ENGLISH CROOKES GLARE GLASSES in Tropic-proof frames **Rs. 7-8 per pair.**
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 66 of 1935.

THE NEW INDIA PUBLICITY CO., a firm, carrying on business as Advertising Agents at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.
S. P. KAURA of Punjab, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at 160, Tardeo (Film City), outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Gold Mohur Sound Pictures. Defendants.

and
MAHOMED HUSSINKHAN AHMED, of Lahore, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Lahore. Applicant.

To,
S. P. KAURA, Esqr.,

The defendant abovenamed. TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to attend before the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1936, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when the applicant will apply for following Order, viz:—(1) That the name of applicant as assignee of the plaintiffs be substituted in the place of the plaintiffs. (2) That Gold Mohur Sound Pictures be substituted as defendants in your place. (3) That leave be granted to the applicant to include further claim of Rs. 1,610-13-0 in this suit. (4) That consequential amendments as shown in Ex. D to the affidavit of Mahadeo Pursotam Bhiwanker, dated 5th February, 1936 be allowed to be made in plaint and proceedings and Writ of Summons. (5) To take off the file the Writ of Summons and when amended to issue duplicate thereof. (6) That costs of this summons, order to be made thereon and of amendments and issue of duplicate Summons be made costs in the cause—and—(7) For further and other reliefs.

N.B.—Affidavit of M. P. Bhiwanker, dated 5th February, 1936, will be used in support of the said application.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1936.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Applicant's Attorneys. (2599)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petitioner for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of **JIWANLAL KISHORDAS SHAH,** late of Baroda, Pania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Karolia Pole in the City of Baroda. Deceased.

Bai MANGU, widow of the said Jiwaniyal Kishordas Shah of Baroda, Pania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Karolia Pole in the City of Baroda. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir **JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT** Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 3rd day of February in the year of our Lord 1936, and nine hundred and thirty-six and in the 1st year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, Petitioner's Attorneys. (2603)

The 3rd day of February, 1936. Messrs. UNVALA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. (2603)

Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

To Make Room For New Machines.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 SERVICE-ABLE PRINTING MACHINES WITH THEIR ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from the Commercial Printing Press, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Sell by Public Auction at the Press Premises at 105, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort:—

1 Quad Demy Machine with flyers by D. Payne & Co.
1 Double Super Royal with flyers by W. Dawson & Co.
1 Cropper Platen Press 10" x 15-12" Power Drive.

ALL WITH THEIR ACCESSORIES. The above Machines are quite serviceable and are being sold to make room for the new Machines. They are on view and can be seen working.

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BENNETT & CO.

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FRANCHOT TONE

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LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V'S FUNERAL CEREMONY.

GHATKOPER-KIROL ELECTIONS' SEQUEL

Judge Frames Issues On Petitions

From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 9.

Issues have been framed by Mr. S. M. Kalkini, Assistant Judge of Thana in the petitions filed before him regarding the triennial elections to the Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality held on December 21 last. The following are the issues:—

(1) B Ward (a) Whether having regard to the fact that no election as such has taken place (the municipality declared the whole election for the B Ward invalid) an application of this nature under Section 22 of the Bombay District Municipalities Act lies. (b) Whether the non-observance of rule 23(4) by the polling officer in not initialling the foils, amount to any illegality or an irregularity concerning the election. (c) Whether the Municipality has the power to reject votes on the ground that they are not initialled by the polling officer?

(2) C & D Wards.—(a) Whether these applications are in time. (b) Whether the applicant could be allowed to add certain points after the period of limitation allowed by the (c) whether the application from C Ward is maintainable, having regard to the fact that the applicant is neither a voter nor a candidate in that ward.

Making Arithmetic More Interesting

TASK BEFORE BOMBAY TEACHERS DURING "EDUCATION WEEK"

The annual "Education Week" organised by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee was inaugurated on Saturday by Mr. S. N. Moos, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

Every year the Schools Committee requires the teachers to devote one week to discuss some important subject connected with primary education. This year the subject selected is "Teaching of Arithmetic."

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, Chairman of the Schools Committee, in welcoming the guests, said that the Exhibition and the Education Week had become an annual feature for some years past. It was arranged to afford the teachers an "opportunity for interchange of thoughts, inculcation of new and modern ideas and learning new methods."

Dr. Cursetji exhorted the teachers to study the new methods and make Arithmetic, considered as the most terse and driest subject in the curriculum, interesting and useful to children with the aid of concrete methods in the classroom.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION WEEK.

Mr. S. N. Moos, in his address, dwelt on the importance of the education week and on the value of the exhibitions of the kind that had been arranged that evening. It would be useful not only to teachers who would forget to discuss their problems but to the administration who could take stock of the situation and understand the needs and difficulties of the teachers. The parents also would be enabled to see the new methods which were being brought in vogue for the teaching of different subjects.

He congratulated the Schools Committee on their efforts in organising the exhibition and enabling the teachers to come together and discuss their problems.

The guests were shown round the exhibition of the various charts, pictures and other appliances with which arithmetic could be taught and its study made more interesting, if not quite entertaining.

With the singing of the "Vande Mataram" the function terminated.

Ahmedabad.—The Council of the All-India Spinners' Association met on Sunday at Harijan Ashram After passing some resolutions on the routine work, the meeting terminated.

The guests were shown round the exhibition of the various charts, pictures and other appliances with which arithmetic could be taught and its study made more interesting, if not quite entertaining.

With the singing of the "Vande Mataram" the function terminated.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Industries Which Can Be Started On Small Share Basis

Some Instances From England To Indicate Possibilities In India

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

With regard to the observations made by some of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, as to the desirability of investing in profitable industries, capital now lying idle, the attention of our industrialists and entrepreneurs may well be invited to a method long followed in countries like England, with success. The method consists in floating companies with limited liability, with a capital, divided into shares of very small denominations, e.g., a pound or even less. By this means, although the total capital of the company may be very large, it is possible to make it up from the investments of ordinary middle class people. There are several advantages to be found in this method. Middle class investors are thereby educated and induced to invest their capital in bona fide industries, instead of indulging in "flutters" which prove ruinous in the end. Further, they learn to have a stake in stable and productive industry, which gives employment to thousands. Lastly, it relieves Banks of guarding useless capital.

Undoubtedly, any concern that may be floated with a share capital of small denominations, has doubly to be on guard, both as regards honest and efficient management, and proper enquiry as to the likely success of the project, before it undertakes limited liability—especially because the investors will be people who can ill-afford to lose their savings, should the concern fail.

INSTANCES FROM ENGLAND.
Assuming these necessary ingredients to exist, I give below a few typical instances of concerns having been floated during the last two years, in England, with capital divided into small denominations. Even these are not payable by a shareholder all at one time. A share of the nominal value of £1 is payable, in instalments of 2s. 8s., 10s. The prospectuses of the several companies, before me, contain instructive particulars of the time and care given and the tests applied to each proposal, before it is submitted to the public.

It will be seen that the fifteen typical instances, which I have selected and which are arranged below in alphabetical order, are in reference to common occupations and industries, which may well be adopted, in India.

BRICKS.
Cumberland Silica Bricks Ltd., prepares bricks for Plastic and Monolithic linings. It has a capital of £150,000, 6 per cent Participating Preferred Ordinary Shares of 10s. each and 500,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 1s. each. National Star Brick and Tile Holdings Ltd., has a share capital of £200,000 divided into 100,000, 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 800,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each.

CHEMICALS.
The object of Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., is to manufacture chemicals, including pure phenol, Cresylic acids, Aspirin, Salicylates, Phenacetin, D'sinfectants, Saccharin, Vanillin and chemicals for the rubber industry. It supplies

requirements for more than 25 industries, including steel, synthetic resin, textile, paint and varnish, rubber, soap, perfumery and foodstuffs trades. The capital of the company consists of 500,000, 5-12 per cent redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 600,000 Ordinary Shares of 10s. each.

CINEMAS.
Oxford and Berkshire Cinemas Limited, has a share capital consisting of 150,000, 7 per cent Cumulative Participating Shares of £1 each and 800,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each. It owns about ten cinemas and proposes to construct super-cinemas.

The Associated British Picture Corporation Ltd., has a Share Capital consisting of £2,000,000 invested in 6 per cent Flrs. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and £2,000,000 in Ordinary Shares of 5s. each.

National Provincial Cinemas Ltd., has a capital consisting of 500,000, 6 per cent Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of £1 each and 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each.

CONFECTIONERY.
Broadways (Retailers) Ltd., carries on business as high class confectioners and allied trades and has about 62 separate shops. Its share capital is divided into 600,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each. There are no mortgages, no debentures and no preference shares.

DRUGS.
Eno Proprietors Ltd., manufacturers of Eno's Fruit Salt, has a capital divided into 5-12 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 4,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each.

FLOUR MILLS.
Marriages Flour Mills Ltd., carries on business as flour millers and merchants. Its share capital is divided into 125,000, 5-12 per cent redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 700,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each.

FOUNTAIN PENS.
Mentmore Manufacturing Co., Ltd., makes fountain pens and propelling pencils. It has 147,000, 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of 10s. each and 147,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. each.

INKS.
The object of Ault and Wiborg Ltd., is to manufacture printing inks, printers' rollers and related products. It has a capital consisting of 150,000, 5-12 per cent Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each and 200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

LAUNDRIES.
Capital and County Laundries Ltd., which carries on business as laundries and cleaners, has a capital consisting of 75,000, 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 75,000 Ordinary shares of 2s. each.

OPTICAL INDUSTRY.
Levers Optical Company Ltd., has been started with a capital consisting of 120,000 A Ordinary shares of 5s. each and 200,000 B Ordinary shares of 2s. each.

POTTERIES.
Southbrook Potteries Ltd., manufactures fireclay, sanitary ware, glazed bricks and tiles, sewage

(Continued in column 3.)

Industrial Advance In U.S.S.R. Russia Now Produces All Her Requirements From Kitchen Clocks To Aeroplanes

Thirty years ago, Russia produced no bicycles, no clocks, no gramophones, no aeroplanes, no motor cars. Like India, Czarist Russia imported all her mechanical requirements from the industrialized countries of Western Europe—England, Germany, France, Switzerland.

To-day Soviet Russia is able to meet all her requirements and every branch of Soviet industry is now fully developed and efficiently organized. The two Five Year Plans have given a great impetus to all phases of Russian constructive activity, particularly in the sphere of mechanical industries. The phenomenal increase in the production of bicycles, clocks and gramophones, as revealed by an official illustrated brochure published by the Soviet Government, indicates the speed and extent of this progress.

FOREIGN TRADE MARKS QUOTED.

It is not so long since watches, bicycles, and gramophones were exclusively imported, watches bore the name "longines" or "suta," bicycles were marked "B. S. A." or "Royal" gramophones were "His Master's Voice" or "Columbia." There were no Russian trade marks or hardly any, and what is paramount importance, they had



A Russian farmer cycling through his field on a Soviet-made machine. About five million are to be made this year.

no established reputation on the market.

Nowadays, portable gramophones have names such as "Tlapirbor," Kolomensky factory, Leningrad, Yaroslav, etc., and these names are beginning to sound with the same authority as "His Master's Voice" and other imported makes, while the "Tochmekh" watches are as strong and accurate as their western counterparts. These three young branches of industry had to fight simultaneously for quality and quantity of output to meet the tremendously increased demands of the consumers. The diagram plainly shows how the manufacture of watches, bicycles, and gramophones has developed in the Soviet Union in recent years.

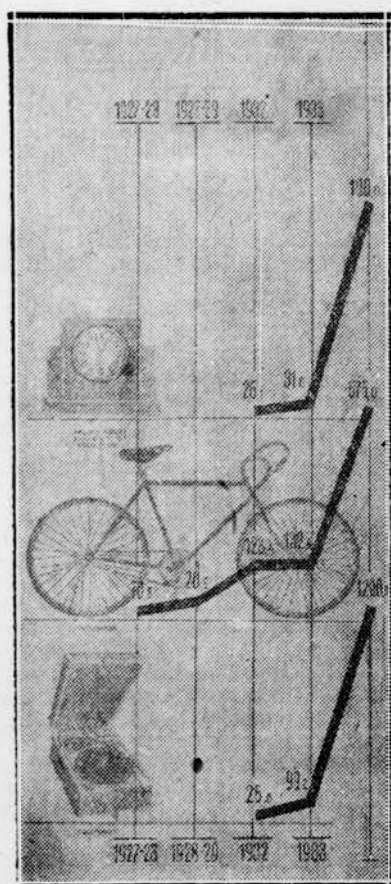
CLOCKS.
Kitchen clocks were the first to be produced in the USSR on a mass scale. Their simplicity of construction, their comparative hard wearing qualities and their cheapness ensure their popularity. The 2nd clock factory will soon hand over the manufacture of these simple clocks to the industrial co-operative Society, and in place of them will make 350,000 watches a year.

BICYCLES.
Before the revolution, strictly

(Continued from column 2.)
pipes, fire bricks, facing bricks, and building bricks. Its capital consists of 5-12 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 400,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each.

PRINTERS.
Furnell & Sons Ltd., carries on business as Book and Magazine Printers, Colour Printers and Bookbinders. It has 150,000, 6 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 500,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each.

RECORDS.
Voice Records Limited, produce a machine that automatically and electrically records the voice on a 5 inch record capable of recording up to 125 words, upon the inser-



This diagram shows how manufacture of clocks, bicycles and gramophones has tremendously increased in Soviet Russia.

speaking, the bicycle had no significance for practical purposes, it existed merely as an amusement but not as a means of travel. The frightful roads, the cobblestone streets of the towns, simply made the bicycle into a burden. It was the privilege of the few who could seek out and choose a place to ride.

The material basis founded by the growing socialist system of our country made it possible to replace the cobble stones of the towns by gleaming asphalt, in place of the muddy village paths



A gramophone record of Lenin's speech.

there are now many miles of excellent tarred road. Roads and the growing cultural demands of the toilers of the USSR determined the fate of the bicycle.

The bicycle has come to the masses.

In place of foreign makes, there are now Soviet makes, "Harkov," "Penza," "Moscow" bicycle factories. In the USSR bicycles can now be seen everywhere, and the vast majority of them are of Soviet manufacture.

The bicycle is no longer something for the town alone it has

tion of 6d. in the slot. The Company has a share capital of £200,000 divided into 800,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each.

SHOES.
Norvic Shoe Company Ltd., has 5 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each and Deferred Ordinary Shares of 5s. each, the total capital being £720,000.

STORES.
Stewart's Cash Stores, Ltd., comprises a bakery, a biscuit factory and 29 retail grocery, fruit, bakery and confectionery stores. It has issued 150,000, 5-12 p.c. redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

made its way into the collective farm villages and into parts of the Soviet Union where the very existence of such things was previously unknown.

The bicycle is of the greatest use to factory workers, both men and women, who can now ride home speedily after the day's work, and the school-children who are becoming more and more bicycle-minded.

Cycle races have also become very popular both among students and factory-workers.

GRAMOPHONES

The gramophone industry that came to the Soviets after the October revolution was a handicraft industry, in a semi-ruined condition. It was only in 1924-1925 that the organisation of the production began in the USSR. In 1928-1929 only about 1,500 gramophones were made, the number rising in 1931 to 15,000 and in 1932 to 25,000. During the first Five Year Plan about 6,000,000 records were made. But both the gramophones and the records were of poor quality. This number was also utterly inadequate to cope with the growing demand. On September 23, 1933 the Central



A table clock made in Russia

Committee of the CPSU decided on measures to improve and develop the gramophone industry. A special Gramophone Trust was organised under the Commissariat of heavy industry. On the decision of the Central Committee, the old factory in Leningrad was re-equipped and a new one built at Kolomensk, and in 1935 the output will be 140,000 gramophones. In 1937 a new factory will be ready in Vladimir. After it starts to work the manufacture of gramophones will reach 1,500,000 annually.

Records have to be made to satisfy the most varied demands and tastes of Soviet users. Some people like opera and classical music, others prefer concert solos others again demand dance music. Collective farmers from the Ukraine will seek "Novi viter na Ukrainu," while the Caucasian mountaineers want the music of the Naur Les-ginka dance. Records have not only to suit all tastes, but to suit the needs of the numerous races and nationalities of the country.

Rotarian Davidson On Indian Cement Industry Merger Scheme, He Says, Is Under Consideration Of Companies

LAHORE (By Mail.)

Interesting facts regarding the recently developed cement industry in India were given by Mr. T. C. S. Davidson, speaking at the Rotary Club, recently. Referring to the rumours regarding a new Merger scheme of cement companies with a view to rationalising the industry further, reducing overhead charges, saving freight and thereby further reducing prices, he said he could not say anything more than that the scheme was under consideration of the companies concerned.

"There are twelve factories manufacturing cement, situated in various parts of the country," said Mr. Davidson. "The total output capacity to-day of these factories amount, approximately to one and a half million tons per year. The actual demand and sale of cement in India amounts to under one million tons per year. Sales are increasing every year but it will be some time before demand will be equal to the output capacity of the existing factories."

LARGE CAPITAL.

The total capital of the various companies amounts to several crores of rupees, representing money largely invested by the public, both Indian and European.

The number of people actually employed on the several works is about 40,000. All the Companies are run under strict supervision, the Managers at present being mostly European, but many of the senior Technical staff are now Indians and, as they gain experience, are taking on the more responsible posts. The cement sold has to be over British Standard Specification, and it is of interest to know that the cement produced by every company in India, is considerably better than the British Standard Specification. In fact, it is improbable that cement manufactured in any other country is as good as Indian cement.

THE PRICE WAR.

The speaker showed how the starting of several new companies

immediately after the first was started in 1921-23 led to a price-cutting war, which led to the formation of the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association and later Concret Association of India for propaganda purposes and still later the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., for a common selling organisation. He refuted the misconception that the object of the combine was to raise prices and showed by statistics that the prices have been on the other hand giving down every year.

"We have been asked sometimes why the price of Cement is higher up-country than at the ports. One of the reasons is that in the Ports there is considerable competition from imported Cement, particularly Japanese, which, in spite of the protective duty, is dumped in at incredible rates. If Cement were sold at Port prices everywhere, there could be no profit in the business."

There is also the question of Railway freights, which in this country, owing to the long distances, are exceedingly high."

Speaking on commerce generally he referred to its uncertainties and pointed out how the cement industry had been suddenly confronted by the Railway companies with a large increase in freight. They were also threatened with an excise duty.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DINSHAW.

Mr. Davidson added, "Before concluding, may I be permitted to pay a tribute to a great man, by whose death the Cement Industry has suffered an irreparable loss. I refer to the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who died on the 3rd of January during his morning ride on the Juhu sands at Bombay." "It has been said that the good fortunes of the Cement business and the strong position which it holds in India to-day, are mainly due to his work, energy, far-sighted enterprise and sense of co-operation. We have heard a good deal recently about Directors of Public Companies. Mr. Dinshaw was a Director of eighty public companies."—A. P.

UTILISING WASTE LIQUORS

A Swedish Engineer, B. Segerfret, has taken out patents on a process for drying and burning the waste liquors obtained in the manufacture of cellulose particularly sulphate cellulose. After evaporation of liquors the residues are dried in a rotary kiln from which they are led into a producer of unique design. The producer is provided with rotary low water-cooled fire bars between which the liquid or solid slag falls down into a closed container partly filled with water and provided with a rotary stirring device for stirring the slag. In this way the valuable mineral components

of the waste liquors are recovered and can be used again in the manufacturing process. The gas formed after being passed through a series of washing apparatus where valuable solid and liquid components are recovered is introduced and burnt into the rotary drying kiln. Here part of the heat value of the gas is utilized for drying the evaporated waste liquor; the remainder being used for other purposes. Among the many advantages of the process as claimed by the inventor, the most important seem to be an improved heat economy, a better recovery of the inorganic components of the waste liquors and in sulphate mills, the possibility of obtaining completely smokeless gases.

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Magdeburg, (Germany)

Sunderland's Great Lead In First Division

EXCITING EXCHANGES IN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Arsenal's Meritorious Win Against Blackburn

LONDON, Feb. 8. Sunderland's fine away win to-day gives them seven point lead in the first division. Liverpool missed Hodgson.

Sunderland's forwards controlled the ball skilfully on a hard and frosty ground which is the condition all over the country.

Thirty-five thousands saw Gurney score in the second minute. Exciting exchanges followed and Gallacher added by a header and three minutes later Gurney netted Sunderland's third goal from the corner.

After resumption, Liverpool recovered but could not make impression on Sunderland's defence which included Middleton goalie, vice Thorpe who died midweek of diabetes, following injuries in the Chelsea match.

ARSENAL BEAT BLACKBURN
Before a crowd of 30,000 despite weakened team owing to injured internationals Hapgood, Bowden and Bastin, Arsenal secured meritorious win against Blackburn by one nil scored in the sixty-second minute by Crayston who headed in Moss, after smart clearances dislocated his shoulder and was removed to hospital before the interval. In the second-half the play was tame.

Before a crowd of 36,000 Chelsea drew with Birmingham in a goal-

less match. Chelsea had more of play but England's goalie Hibbs exhibited his usual mastery form. Spence shot wide from penalty in thirty-eighth minute.

Another drawn match between Brentford and Sheffield Wednesday was watched by 18,000 spectators. Brentford were more impressive and led three nil at half-time. Holliday, McCulloch and Hopkins scored for Brentford while Sheffield's goals came through startling (twice) and Dewar.

LEEDS LUCKY WIN.
Twenty thousands saw Leeds win luckily to-day. Huddersfield pressed throughout but their forwards missed changes. Kelly netted for Leeds before the interval. After the recess Lythgoe although injured equalised but brown restored the lead for Leeds.

Rivals since early days in the Southern Section of the Third Division, Tottenham and Fulham played an exciting and fast game to-day. Worsley scored twice for Fulham but Evans reduced before the interval. In the second half, Sargeant scored an equaliser for Tottenham.

Coventry suffered, severe defeat at the hands of Watford for whom Devan the inside-left scored a hat-trick in eight minutes.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH CUP

LONDON, Feb. 8. The following are the results of the matches played in the Scottish Cup Second Round:—

Clyde 4 Hibernian 1; Dunfermline 5, Galston 2; Albion 1, Rangers 3; Falkirk 1, Kilmarnock 1; Dundee 2, Ardnamurchan 1; Elgin City nil, Queen of South 3; Cowdenbeath 5, Dundee United 3; Morton 3, Stenhousemuir nil; Motherwell 3, St. Bernard's nil; Dalbeattie nil, St. Mirren 1; Third Lanark 2, Leith nil; Celtic 1, St. Johnstone 2 and Aberdeen 6, Kingspark nil.—Reuter's Special.

Bath Beat Bedford

LONDON, Feb. 8. The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Guys Hospital 11, Coventry 6; Aldershot Services 11, Harlequins 13; Aberavon 7, Neath nil; Bath 8, Bedford 3; Bristol 11, Oxford 11; Bridgend 11, Crosskeys nil; Falmouth 11, Devonport Services 8; Gloucester 6, Cardiff 6; Newport 2, Leicester nil; Ponty 9, St. Barts 3; Redruth 11, Plymouth Albion nil and Portsmouth Services 5, London Welsh 5.

Other fixtures were scratched owing to frost.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 8. The following are the results of the League football matches: **FIRST DIVISION**

Aston Villa 1, Everton 1; Blackburn nil, Arsenal 1; Chelsea nil, Birmingham nil; Grimsby 4, West-bromwich 2; Huddersfield 1, Leeds 2; Liverpool nil, Sunderland 3; Middlesbrough nil, Bolton nil; Portsmouth 1, Preston 1; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Brentford 3; Stoke 1, Manchester City nil and Wolverhampton nil, Derby nil.

SECOND DIVISION
Barnsley 1, Westham 2; Blackpool 4, Bradford 2; Bradford City 2, Charlton 1; Bury 2, Swansea 1; Doncaster 1, Leicester nil; Manchester United 7, Port Vale 2; Newcastle 1, Burnley 1; Norwich 5, Southampton 1; Nottingham Forest nil, Sheffield United 1; Plymouth nil, Hull 1 and Tottenham 2, Fulham 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)
Brighton 3, Exeter 1; Bristol City 5, Swindon nil; Cardiff 2, Luton 3; Crystal Palace 5, Bristol Rovers 3; Gillingham 1, Bournemouth 2; Millwall 1, Aldershot 2; Northampton 2, Clapton Orient nil; Queenspark, Rangers 1, New Port 1; Reading 3, Notts County 1; Southern 2, Torquay 1, and Watford 5, Coventry nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)
Barrow 2, Chester 4; Chesterfield nil, Accrington 3; Hartlepool 1, Carlisle 1; Mansfield 2, Walsall 1; New Brighton 2, South Port 1; Oldham 2, Darlington nil; Rochdale 2, Halifax nil; Rotherham 1, Trammere 2; Stockport nil, Crewe 1; Wrexham 2, Gateshead 4 and York 2, Lincoln 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)
Hamilton 2, Arbroath 2 and Partick 1, Hearts nil.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, Feb. 8. The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby League Cup first round:—

Halifax 10, Neichley 5; Salford 20, St. Helens Recreation 3; Swinton 2, Wakefield 9; Huddersfield 12, Broughton 11; Bramley 5, Hunslet 13; Hull Kingston 5, Stratfordham and Miteham 18; Leeds 18; Dewsbury 7; Wigan 28, Widnes 9; Barrow 3, Warrington 17; Acton and Willesden nil, Liverpool Stanley nil; Oldham 39, Hibernian 2; Castleford 16, Rochdale 3; Hull 16, St. Helens 6; Batley 3, Bradford and Northern 25; Featherstone 8, York 13 and Leigh 49, Seaton 4.

GIRL AWARDED RS. 100 DAMAGES
(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, February 8. Confirming the decree of Sub-Judge of Panvel, Mr. S. M. Kalkini, Assistant Judge of Thana has dismissed with costs the appeal preferred by a girl, aged 8 years through her father against the decision of the Sub-Judge at Panvel.

The Sub-Judge at Panvel had passed a decree in favour of the appellant plaintiff for Rs. 100 as damages for injuries caused to her by the bite of a monkey owned by the respondent-defendant. So the appellant's father on behalf of his minor daughter had brought an action claiming Rs. 1,492/5 as damages.

The respondent had shown her willingness to pay medical charges only, denying all other liabilities. The Sub-Judge had awarded Rs. 100 as damages as the respondent-defendant had not taken proper care of the dangerous animal.

Our Sports Letter

Two Tests At Lord's? LURE OF GOLF ATTRACTS LAWN TENNIS GIRLS Prospects Of Boat Race

(From Our Sports Correspondent) LONDON (By air mail) Floodlit baseball is the latest move in the efforts of the National Baseball Association to popularise the game in England this summer. Skilled engineers are to be brought over from the United States to install the new flood-lighting system used by the principal American Clubs.

Big stadium, both in the north and south, are to have the latest "daylight" artificial lighting apparatus fitted. This night baseball is going over well in America and is said that spectators can follow every move in the game without the slightest strain. The idea of the English promoters is that the cricket fan will be able to see his match in the afternoon, and then, after a rest and a meal, go along to see the big game in the evening. The failure of the Rugby League venture at the White City, London, raises the argument that any similar venture is doomed to failure, but the men sponsoring baseball are positive that the latest improvements will overcome any obstacles. According to Mr. J. S. Hanley, the Secretary of the new London Major League the evening games will start about 8-30. "So perfect is this new lighting system," he added, "that we can carry on and play all night if we wish. Spectators will get a complete game from start to finish in roughly two hours—all for sixpence or a shilling." That there is a public for the game in the north one does not doubt, for 18,000 people gathered for a Yorkshire exhibition game, and crowds of more than 10,000 saw several of the Cup ties last season. However, we are not sure about the south. One development of the game's introduction to the south is that there may be some revision in the scale of wages paid to professionals. The weekly maximum in the north last year was 30 shillings.

TESTS AT LORD'S
The recent suggestion that more than one Test match may be played at Lord's in one summer was discussed yesterday at Nottingham at the annual meeting of the Nottingham Cricket Club. The position was explained by Mr. Douglas McCraith, a member of the Nottingham Committee. He said that no proposal had yet come before the Board of Control, but there were rumours, and the Committee believed that there was foundation for them, that certain individuals would propose that one of the Test Matches be taken away from Nottingham or Leeds, and that a second match be played at Lord's. The reason that rumours gave for that step was that it is the duty of Lord's to be likely to show more profit than that one in the provinces. A more inadequate reason it would be difficult to imagine. The profit made out of the Test Matches during the Australian tour of 1934 amounted to £45,412. "These are figures which would have started a previous generation," said Mr. McCraith, "but they are not to-day considered sufficient by some people, who are prepared to break with tradition and to deprive the followers of cricket in the Midlands or the North of a chance of seeing a Test match in order to increase them."

I feel that a representative body such as the Board of Control is not likely to take the view that it is the duty to obtain as much money from Test Matches as is possible, regardless of the interests of a large section of the cricketing public.

It is pointed out that the followers of cricket in the North and the Midlands are entitled to as much consideration as those in the South, who, in any event will have two opportunities of seeing Test matches at Lord's and Oval. Since the War the Nottinghamshire Club has laid out £28,700 upon permanent improvements. For the County matches the additional accommodation which has been provided is superfluous.

LURE OF GOLF
Miss Dorothy Round, who won the Wimbledon women's title in 1934, and recently has been ranked by the Lawn Tennis Association equal first with Miss K. Stammers among British lawn tennis girls has fallen to the lure of golf. She tells me that she has played several times lately on her home course at Dudley, and likes the game. So far she has not worried about a handicap, nor has the guiding hand of the local professional been sought. "Merely recreation" is how Miss Round describes her adventure at golf, and lawn tennis players will be pleased to hear that her enthusiasm for her old love is still as great as ever. She has already had a little tennis

this year on the hard courts of the well-known Priory Club at Birmingham, and, as usual when preparing for a new season, Miss Round has been playing against a man, Donald Butler, the Midland schoolmaster, who in his first full season of lawn tennis made such impressive show last year.

So far there is no hint of the leg trouble which kept Miss Round from reproducing her best game last year. "Touch wood," was Miss Round's comment when she made this report on the injury to me. Everyone hopes that there will be no recurrence of the strain, for Britain will need all her tennis talent to win back the Wightman Cup to be staged in England this year, and the Wimbledon title, now once again in the possession of Mrs. Helen Willis Moody. When Miss Round returns to London shortly to resume business she will go down to Wimbledon for special practice with Dan Maskell in serious preparation for the big events of the coming season. Although she will play most of her tennis in London this year, she hopes to compete at all the big meetings, starting at Bournemouth with the Hard Court Championships at the end of April. She does not anticipate visiting Paris for the French Championships, preferring, as in the past, to get as much practice on grass before the start of Wimbledon in June.

The very successful partnership with Fred Perry, the champion which culminated in the Mixed Doubles Championship being won at Wimbledon, will be continued. But so far Miss Round has not made up her mind regarding a woman partner. Last season she played with Miss Mary Healey at Wimbledon but the pair were beaten in the third round by the eventual winners, Miss Stammers and Miss James.

A POPULAR PASTIME
Compiling ranking list is a popular pastime in lawn tennis. The latest to try his hand at the game is Henry Cochet, at present playing and lecturing in Australia. Cochet places the American Ellsworth Vines, the leading member of Tilden's troupe, at the head of his world ranking list. Vines is followed by W. T. Tilden, F. J. Perry, J. H. Crawford, Hans Nusslein, and W. Allison and H. W. Austin equal in the sixth place. Followers of the game in this country will be surprised that Cochet does not consider the German Davis Cup player, G. Von Cramm, worthy of a place. Cochet's reason for omitting Von Cramm is that in his opinion the German player is not nearly so formidable away from his own court. Vines, says Cochet, is unquestionably the greatest player of the age, and Tilden, despite his 43 years, better than when he and Cochet used to meet, in Davis Cup matches a few years ago. Cochet thinks Austin one of the finest players in the world, but unfortunately not endowed with an over abundance of stamina. Otherwise he would be right at the top, on his day he can beat anybody.

I am to tell that Suzanne Lenglen is to achieve an ambition which she has cherished for a long time by opening a tennis school in Paris for young players. Several years ago she negotiated with the French Federation for a similar move, but thing came of it. Now she will have her chance. I understand that she intends to adopt the same ideas in training which her father used when he taught her to play.

BOAT RACE
Cambridge, as usual, ahead of Oxford, in their preparation for the boat race, but the latter have been doing some good work since the middle of the week under the supervision of the old Cambridge Blue, Mr. Kenneth Payne. To-day the president transferred operations to the lower reaches of the river, and for the remainder of their sojourn at Oxford the work of the crew will be done between Sandford and Abingdon. The weather was beautifully fine, and the crew got through a strenuous day's work under the supervision of Mr. Kenneth Payne, who had the company of Mr. Haig-Thomas, on the launch during the afternoon. All the men were given a spell of tubing during the early morning, after which a short stretch was made in the eight in an out and home journey to Ilfley Lock at a steady paddle. The order was unaltered and was the same when they got afloat again shortly after two O'clock. The boat this time was headed upstream, and after swinging round at Randall's Bridge the crew pulled down to Ilfley at 24. Clearing the lock they went on to Sandford at much the

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Between the Hours 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

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Improved and revised. This revision has not only given relief to the existing teachers, but it will help considerably to improve the standard of teaching in these schools by attracting better class of teachers.

Kathiawar Political Conference

It is true that Sjt. Mani Shankar and Sjt. Kakabhai had come here, and discussed with Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, various phases of Kathiawar public life, but it is not true that Messrs Balvantrai and Kakabhai were considering their retirement from public life. It is not possible so far as Mr. Mehta is concerned under the pledge that has been taken as a member of the People Society.

The differences in Kathiawar have also been amicably settled after a recent Hmrel and Bhavnagar gatherings, and the Kathiawar leaders have only recently decided unanimously to revive the Kathiawar Political Conference and the work has been entrusted to Mr. Balvantrai who had been working in that direction with the backing of all groups of workers.

Pay Of Junagadh Primary Teachers Increased

(From A Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Feb. 7.

It is a matter of great satisfaction and one for which His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Junagadh State Administration may rightly be congratulated that the pay of untrained primary school teachers, throughout the State has been revised and increased on an average by nearly 20 per cent. These teachers who number in all 420 are now drawing pay almost to the level of that given in the Bombay Presidency. The pay of other primary trained teachers and secondary graduate and non-graduate teachers has also been

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UNITED ARTISTS' "SPLENDOR"

The vibrant drama of a girl whose ravishing beauty was the price of her husband's business success!

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Also the FUNERAL of the Late KING GEORGE V.

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"SILLY SYMPHONY" entitled "MUSIC LAND."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 3, 1932.
Muslim: Jikad 16, 1354.
Parsi: Shoherever 7, 1305.
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.
Hightide: 1-35; 13-30.
Lowtide: 7-45; 19-30.

Sir Ness Wadia will lay the foundation-stone of the front portion of the Panawadi property (Bhuleswar Panawadi) to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

DOCTORS TAKE HALF HOLIDAY
All the private medical practitioners of "E" Ward, Byculla, have unanimously approved and decided to keep their dispensaries closed every Sunday evening in future from 16th instant.

MAHIM CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.
The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Institute will be held on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Institute.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6.30 p.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH.
A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle and Andheri will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the Tilak Mandir, Gokhale Hall, Vile Parle, East, to consider the taxation policy of the Vile Parle Municipality.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.
The Fiftieth Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

DEATH IN CHAPEL.

Sebastian D'Souza, 60, suddenly collapsed in the Chapel of "Our Lady of Seven Dollars" at the Queen's Road, Bombay, on Sunday morning, while attending mass. Death was stated to be due to heart-failure.

B. P. T. U. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The B. P. T. U. C. Executive Committee meeting will be held on Thursday (13th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in the office of the B. P. T. U. C. at Shetye Building, Poisarvi, Parel, to transact an important agenda.

"CORONER AND THE PRIMUS STOVE."

A public meeting to protest against strictures passed by the Coroner in connection with Primus Stove fatal accidents, will be held on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 6 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Amongst others Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mrs. Jayshri Raji, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. J. K. Mehta will speak.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Splendor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Top Hat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Stars over Broadway" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"First a Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 4-45, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Raj Rami" Time as usual.

KOHINOOR—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

APOLLO—"Devdas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Thanks A Million" Time as usual.

PALACE—"The Last Outpost" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FRACTURE PROVES FATAL

Fracture of the spine caused by log of wood falling on the back, proved fatal to Ganjiya Laxman, 35, a carpenter. The accident occurred on January 11, last, and Ganjiya succumbed to the injuries on Sunday. There will be an inquest to-day (Monday).

MAN SUCCUMBS TO BURNS

A petrol tank burst at the Standard Mill, Parel, on the 3rd instant and one Ibrahim Sheikh Ali, 25, working nearby, was burnt all over the body. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Saturday evening. An inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

MR. Y. R. PARPIA.

In Saturday's issue in a report bearing the headline "Kuria Municipality Ag. Administrator" a mistake has been made. It is now learnt that Mr. Y. R. Parpia, Collector of Kolaba District is not to act as Administrator for the Kuria Municipal Borough, but he is transferred and is to officiate as the new Administrator for the Kuria Municipal Borough.

PROTEST AGAINST LEADERS' ARREST.

An urgent meeting of the Dadar Hindu Yuvak Sangha held on Saturday, passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of the Hindu Sabha leaders of the Bahawalpur State and the alleged persecutions of the Hindu subjects. It appealed to the State authorities to redress immediately the legitimate grievances of their Hindu subjects and to impart justice without any communal consideration.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY PROGRAMME

1 p.m. Available Market Rates.
Selection of Indian Music (Columbia) (Gujarati Records). 2 p.m. Lunch Hour Selections. 3 p.m. School Broadcasting. 6-30 p.m. Bhajan Songs, Eknath Hattikar, 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (in Marathi), Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m. Saxo Solos. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. Bal Chandabai of Benares. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "India and the World." E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon.) 10 p.m. Leon Abbey and his Band. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Empire.

Calcutta Programme

12-36 p.m. Time Signal. SB Harris Sisters—"Connie" and "Mildred." Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers. 1-1 p.m. SB Orchestral Interlude from the Studio—(Recorded). 1-11 p.m. SB Harris Sisters. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. By Nripin Chatterjee—"Great Voyages of the World." (Recorded). 2-36 p.m. Musical Selections—(Recorded). 3-06 p.m. Time Signal. 3-36 p.m. Time Signal. Selections from Gramophone Records. 5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk. Brief survey of what has been done and achieved by the Education Week. Speakers: Mr. K. D. Ghosh and Prof. David Hare, Tr. College. 6-06 p.m. A Classical Programme under the direction of S. J. Girija Sankar Chakravarty. 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 8-6 p.m. An Empire Programme relayed from Deventry. 9-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in Bengal). 9-6 p.m. S.B. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, under the direction of T. N. Dey. 9-16 p.m. SB Light Bengali Songs, Miss Kamalabala. 9-36 p.m. SB Instrumental Music Betar Orchestra. 9-46 p.m. SB Interesting News of the World. By Chitra Gupta. 10-6 p.m. SB Weather Report, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in English).

Delhi Programme

6 p.m. Classical music by Hira Bai of Lahore. 7-15 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra—Bihar. 7-30 p.m. The Muslim Poets of Hind. Maha Maho Fadaye Pandit, Lachmi Dhar. 7-45 p.m. Thumri and Ghazals, by Hira Bai of Lahore. 8-15 p.m. Classical Music. Wazir Khan of Delhi. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "A Visit to Amritsar." Travel talk by Mr. G. T. Tait. 10 p.m. The Marina Hotel Viennese Orchestra. (Under the Direction of Herr Erwin Klein). 11 p.m. Close down.

AGA KHAN TO VISIT

IMPERIAL TO-NIGHT

Will See "Mother" And "Always Tell Your Wife"

His Highness the Aga Khan will attend the 10-30 p.m. show to-night of the Bombay Talkies double programme consisting of "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife" which is now continued for the second week at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road.

"Rozana Akhbar" Special Number

We have received a copy of the special number of "Rozana Akhbar" (weekly Edition) of Bareilly (U.P.) published on the occasion of the installation of the Raja of Mahmudabad. It is neatly printed and gives details of the Raja's career as well as of the recent installation ceremony.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East-bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 8th instant has been further delayed, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on 9th will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-36 p.m. on 10th in the ordinary course.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED ON RAILS

An unknown man was fatally knocked down by the Up-Nagpur Express, on Sunday noon, at the Chinchpokli Station. It appears he got down an up local train, from the off-side of the train standing by the Chinchpokli Station platform, and was crossing the railway line when the accident occurred.

A metal disc of the size of a copper coin and bearing the mark C4 was found on his person, and it is the only clue for the police to establish his identity.

The body was removed to the Morgue for an inquest.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelling Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B.A., will give in Gujarati a discourse on the following subject:—"The Souls remain after death on this earth for the first three days:—Jesus Christ rose from the dead on the third day."

BOMBAY COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states a vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the acceptance by the Governor of the resignation of his office by Mr. A. C. Owen, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Presidency (European) Constituency, the said constituency is called upon to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 29th February, 1936.

The following dates are fixed in that connection:—

Tuesday (11th Feb.) for nomination of candidates.

Saturday (15th Feb.) for scrutiny of nomination papers.

Saturday (22nd Feb.) from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for voting.

Saturday (29th Feb.) at 12 noon at the office of the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer for counting of votes.

BUILDING BONNY CHILDREN

Physical Culture Display Organised By Schools Committee

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, for the first time in its history, organised an impressive physical culture display in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening. The display was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including several members of the Schools Committee and the Corporation.

Sir Pheroze Sethna presided on the occasion.

Dr. K. J. J. Cursetji, Chairman of the Schools Committee, explaining the occasion, for such a display remained that the medical inspection carried out by the Bombay Municipal Corporation six years ago, revealed that about 40 to 50 per cent of the municipal school boys and girls were suffering from either under-nourishment, or under-development or some other ailment.

The Corporation therefore, he said, took up the idea of drawing up a curriculum of physical training for all the boys and girls of the schools, for which purpose the Schools Committee hit upon the idea of making physical training compulsory to Municipal teachers.

With regard to the line of action contemplated by the Schools Committee to meet the recommendations of the Corporation, it was suggested that about 950 teachers would now be trained in three batches and six different courses, with 200 teachers in each batch.

The whole plan, he added, would cost Rs. 4,000 and hoped that the day's physical culture display would be the first of a series of such annual display.

TEACHERS' DUTY.

Sir Pheroze Sethna, congratulating the Schools Committee upon its venture hoped that all the teachers would co-operate with the Committee in implementing its decision. He held that the teachers themselves would find the decision of the Schools Committee beneficial in imparting knowledge to the children.

Sir Pheroze then dwelt upon the importance of physical culture and hoped that the children would equip themselves in a remarkable manner as he could foresee from the several games they played.

He wished the Schools Committee every success in their new venture. He then distributed silver cups to the organisers.

The programme, lasting for about four hours included brilliant physical feats by the pupils of Prof. Sheshappa and Prof. Kalyanpurkar, including marching, class drill and games of the Municipal School boys and girls.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the function terminated.

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As the Imperial Airways East-bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 8th instant has been further delayed, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on 9th will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-36 p.m. on 10th in the ordinary course.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED ON RAILS

An unknown man was fatally knocked down by the Up-Nagpur Express, on Sunday noon, at the Chinchpokli Station. It appears he got down an up local train, from the off-side of the train standing by the Chinchpokli Station platform, and was crossing the railway line when the accident occurred.

A metal disc of the size of a copper coin and bearing the mark C4 was found on his person, and it is the only clue for the police to establish his identity.

The body was removed to the Morgue for an inquest.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Physical Training

The other day, the Senate of the Bombay University granted a sum of Rs. 7,200 for enabling 12 teachers to undergo training in physical culture at a training centre for a period of one year, each such teacher being paid Rs. 50, per month. As pointed out by "V.B.G." in the correspondence columns of the "Chronicle," in its issue of Saturday, four institutions were suggested as training centres, namely, the Bombay College of Physical Education, the Baroda Vyayam Mandir, the Southern Command Gymnasium and the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras. Of these the Madras institution was chosen by a majority, after a vigorous plea was put forth by Dr. K. G. Naik, who claimed that the Y.M.C.A. centre was more suitable than the rest. The Hanuman Vyayam Shala of Amravati was also suggested, and it was pointed out, that the Amravati centre, had trained nearly 200 teachers in the past from various parts of the country. But all suggestions fell flat on the members of the Senate, who had obviously made up their minds already.

Unfortunate Decision

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, temporarily vacated the chair for Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, and urged the members to vote for the Y.M.C.A. centre. He was of the opinion that whichever centre might be chosen, it was essential that uniformity in the training imparted to the teachers should be maintained and on that ground, he was opposed to the selection of two institutions. He himself favoured the selection of Y.M.C.A. centre. It was in these circumstances that the Madras institution was chosen and all other suggestions were rejected by a majority. It is a moot question whether the Y.M.C.A. centre is the only institution in India, where suitable training is imparted. There is much that can be said for and against the plea of "uniformity," for the Senate could have as well chosen two institutions instead of one, and could have sent half the number of teachers to one institution, and the other half to the other institution. This would have served the university authorities as a valuable guidance for the future.

PROCESSION OF UNEMPLOYED

Demonstrations This Evening Near Corporation Hall

A procession of unemployed men will start from Lalbaugh at 2 p.m. to-day (Monday) and will wend its way through the principal streets of Bombay to the Corporation Hall, where it will stage demonstrations at 3 p.m. ending in a meeting under the auspices of the Bekar Kamgar Sangh.

In view of this programme, the Labour Week programme for the seventh day (Anti-New Constitution Day of the B.P.T.U.C.) has been cancelled.

'Quake Shock Recorded At Alipore

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8. An earthquake shock of great intensity was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph, at 2-31 p.m. yesterday. The epicentral region is about 1330 miles from Calcutta, possibly north-west of China.—A.P.

AT DEHRA DUN.

DEHRA DUN, Feb. 8. Survey Seismograph recorded an earthquake shock of great intensity about 1,600 miles away at 2.31 p.m. on February 7th.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3050 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in South China near Lat. 26deg. N and Long. 102deg. E was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 14h. 33 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 7th February 1936.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1936

THE WAGES BILL

The Payment of Wages Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council, is a modest and much belated official attempt to give effect to one of the principal recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. It is intended to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons, employed in organised industries. It secures to the workman the prompt and full payment of the wages he has earned, deductions, if any, being subject to definite regulations. It provides, among other things, that wages should be paid on the seventh day after the expiry of the wage period, that wages should be paid in cash, that no fine can be imposed without giving the workman an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be fined and that all fines should be collected in a fund for the benefit of the employees. Introduced in the Assembly in 1933, it underwent some important alterations in the Select Committee, and that was made an excuse for a motion by Mr. F. E. James at the Simla session last year for re-circulation of the modified Bill. But, fortunately, the dilatory tactics were foiled by the House. Attempts are now being made by vested interests both to strip the Bill of the improvements made by the Select Committee and to insert some thoroughly reactionary provisions.

Frivolous Objections

It is urged by those who oppose the Bill that the attempt of the State to interfere in matters of detail like the method and time of paying wages may further strain the already strained relations between the employers and the employed in various factories, that it might induce several employers to withdraw, as a defensive collective measure, the various facilities that they have so far voluntarily given to workmen, and that new burdens upon industry in British India without any corresponding action on the part of the Indian States might well drive industry and trade from the former to the latter. Frivolous objections like these have been urged every time an attempt is made to pass a law safeguarding the interests of Labour. But the good effects of the laws have ever falsified the fears of interested parties. Due safeguards for workmen cannot be regarded as burdens of industry as they are calculated rather to promote industrial peace. They ought not to

A Mad Adventure

Obsessed madly with Imperialistic ambitions, equipped with all resources—material strength and very elastic conscience—for buying and fooling the unfortunate victims of her greed and helped by the blundering and craven weakness of the Chinese Central Government, Japan is merrily pushing ahead in the effort to swallow China. But the latest threat of a thrust may, if enforced, not prove to be what Japan, perhaps, complacently expects. It is true that Russia is extremely unwilling to embark upon war, which is clear from the studiously pacific attitude that she has so far preserved despite constant pin-pricks and provocation. It is also likely that Japan is

India's Victory

The Indian eleven's victory over the Australian cricketers in the fourth unofficial Test was well-deserved though, of course, we wish the margin was bigger and more convincing. The team as a whole did very well and, despite several discouraging circumstances, put up a plucky fight against the intrepid visitors, once more proving that Indians can hold their own against the best in cricket. The members of the team and particularly the lucky Captain,

prevent wise or humane employers from continuing the facilities which they voluntarily offer to their workmen to maintain peace and goodwill. Laws like the one in question are meant, as Government themselves point out, to tackle those employers who "deliberately and systematically impose hardships on those whom they employ."

Support Mr. Joshi

Last week's discussion on the Bill in the Assembly has resulted in the unfortunate rejection of several useful amendments moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi. We much regret to note that certain members of the Congress Party have not given him the full support which he has a right to expect from every Congress representative. He needs all the support that the Congress Party can give in resisting the attempt made by Sir H. P. Mody to insert a provision which seriously cripples the power of workmen to declare a strike, the only method open to them to safeguard their interests whenever they are suddenly jeopardised. Sir Homi has moved an amendment to Clause 9 of the Bill about deductions from wages, providing that, "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice or reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for 13 days as may, under his contract of employment, be due to the employer in lieu of notice." The amendment is evidently intended to prevent lightning strikes but, as things are, it is unfair to workmen, who are too ill organised to give long notice of a strike, thereby only enabling the employers to nip it in the bud. Moreover, the amendment goes further than preventing lightning strikes. For, as Mr. Joshi pointed out, even if ten employees absented themselves with a view to attend the funeral of their colleague, their action could be deemed a lightning strike and their wages could be deducted not for one day but for thirteen days. It is amazing that Government light-heartedly accepted the amendment, though with slight alterations. If the amendment is accepted, it will defeat, to a large extent, the very purpose of the Bill. We trust the Congress Party will, without exception help Mr. Joshi to throw out the amendment.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Government Members
Lose Their Temper
And Manners

(BY K. T. SHAH)

I have not been present for the greater part of the week, but the reports of the proceedings in the House do not make an encouraging reading. The withdrawal of certain adjournment motions, especially those in connection with the presentation of a purse to Lady Willingdon and another in regard to the remarks in "India in 1933-34" added immensely to the discontent seething in the Opposition ranks. I wonder if there is any precedent for such an act, except perhaps in the case of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith, whose friends raised a subscription to provide with a competence for life to an aged statesman who had served the State so long and truly. This proposed Purse to Lady Willingdon does not, of course, appear to be in the nature of a hat sent round for making up an extra-legal Old Age Pension, which the noble couple may be now fully qualified for. But even their old age pension is more lawfully payable by the United Kingdom, which they have served so long, and not by India, whose liberties and privileges were harshly repressed in the Willingdon regime.

Absent M.L.A.'s

As for the remarks in that queer official production "India in 1933-34" perhaps there might be another occasion when the flood-gates of verbosity may be opened wide. But the reason commonly heard for the withdrawal of that motion does not exactly constitute a compliment to the sense of discipline, not to say loyalty, to one's duty, in certain Opposition members. The leaders, it is said, were afraid of a bad defeat had they pressed this motion, because a number of their stalwarts were absent. Five or six Congressmen are still absent, and only one of them excusably, being reported to be seriously ill. Why are they so absent, and negligent of their duty to their electors? And, after all, must a Political Party always shrink from defeat in the Legislature, where, as a Party, it is clearly in a minority? Is there nothing like a stand for some principle, which never disgraces its advocates even if they be defeated?

Government's Defeat

The first set-back to the Government was in connection with the Criminal Law Repeal Bill. Mr. Das on Thursday, Government were so certain of their victory that they even ordered one of their stalwarts not to move his nullifying amendment to Mr. Das's Bill but instead pressed for a closure. The President left the closure to the vote of the House, which gave the Government 38, and the Opposition 60,—one of the narrowest victories. And the two decisive votes were, curiously enough, those of Sir Cowasji and Sir Hormusji Mody. So intense was the rage of the Home Member, so horrified the Finance Member, that one cried, like a Billingsgate fishwife, "Why don't you pay four annas, and join the Congress?"; and the other added: "I would lend the money to you, if you haven't got it." This to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, one of the wealthiest men in the country! Well might Mr. Desai tell these stalwarts: You may pass your life in serving them; but, should you once, but once, fall them, and follow your own honest inclination, they would heap Pelion on insult upon the Ossa of injury on you." Will these Honourable Knight and Baronet learn the lesson even now?

Attitude Towards Questions

Questions do not seem to make the officials more courteous or satisfactory. To the supplementaries,—by no means so numerous as in the past—they are flippant, and to the originals they are evasive. Except when they want to put their foot down, and crunch the heel in the ground, till the worm has no chance of turning. Such a one was in connection with the policy of refusing any refund of customs duty to the import of scientific material or apparatus by the Universities of India. And Sir Cowasji tried to make amends for his vote on the other side the day before by providing the official answering with a more constitutional excuse for his policy, viz., that universities being a provincial subject, any such refund of duty would be in the nature of a grant from central funds to a provincial subject. As though Government do not make such grants on any provincial subjects!

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2.)

The Political Scene

LONDON, Jan. 25.

"The outstanding quality of King George V was that sense of duty, which amounted to genius." These words spoken by the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons, have been endorsed all over England and the Empire, and quoted throughout the world.

In King George V all Europe saw one of the last strongholds of the monarchic idea, and it envied England her Sovereign, with his sympathy for new ideas, readiness to accept change, swift adaptability to altered conditions and the power to make himself a rallying point of stability. These are qualities in any man, rarest of all in a Sovereign. They helped to make the high idea of constitutional monarchy recognised abroad. The new trend towards the restoration of monarchies in Europe is perhaps the natural result of the interest of foreign nations in Britain. It is a tribute to the greatness of King George that while other European thrones tottered and fell his reign made the monarchy safe for the British Empire.

Thirteen foreign monarchs and heirs to the throne followed the funeral bier of King Edward from Westminster Hall in 1910. They were the Kaiser, the King of the Hellenes, the King of the Belgians, the Kings of Norway, Spain, Bulgaria, Denmark, Portugal, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Crown Prince of Roumania, the Hereditary Prince of Serbia, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. Of the thirteen royalties, only one, King Haakon of Norway, was present at King George's funeral. It is significant that he is the monarch of the people who in their appearance and outlook on life most closely resemble the English people. All the others have either died, been murdered or dethroned.

Fall Of Laval

To France stability is now almost an unknown quality. The fall of the Laval cabinet gives France the opportunity of celebrating the hundredth birthday of the Third Republic. It is also the tenth within four years. Laval fell because of his commitments and promises to Mussolini. Time and again he had come to Musso-

lini's rescue in the hope that the League would shilly shally for another month and that the Duce would succeed on the Geneva battlefield more easily than on the Abyssinian. Laval felt that he must back France's ally against Germany; but the indications, including the failure of the military campaign, are that Mussolini will prove but a weak partner. The recognition of this fact will bring the new French Government into closer connection with Great Britain and to a more sincere collaboration under the aegis of the League of Nations.

Battle Against Time

The Abyssinian adventure has developed into a battle against time. If the Italian forces can put Abyssinian out of the field before the League exercises its stranglehold on Italy, Mussolini has certainly won. If they cannot, he has lost. The more land Italy can grab before the League lays settlement proposals before the member States, the stronger will be Mussolini's bargaining powers. That is the reason why the Italian troops are being pushed forward over a wide area of Abyssinia even at the grave risk of defeat. The longer oil sanctions are delayed, the bigger the slice of Ethiopia he will attempt to retain. But the day draws nearer when Mussolini will no longer be able to hold his ground in Abyssinia. From April to September there can be no fighting, because of the rains. Then even without oil sanctions, he will have to consider his precarious position most carefully, and will not disdain discussions.

Goebbels' Outburst

Dr. Goebbels, the Nazi Minister of Propaganda and National Enlightenment, has made another of his fiery outbursts on the subject of foreign policy. "Some people," he said, "like to trust in the League of Nations; but I prefer to trust to guns." And after declaring that Germany was going to claim back her lost colonies, and that other nations had better give them back peacefully, lest they should be taken by force, Dr. Goebbels went on to characterise the Nazi economic and political programme in these words: "We

can do without butter, but we can't do without guns."

Twenty-five millions sterling is the sum which Germany is said to have paid for raw materials in foreign currencies to build up arms supplies; now she has nearly finished with military equipment. Her army leaders intend to instigate a stern answer to France's warning to keep her hands off the demilitarised Rhineland. But the direction of eventual German need for expansion is toward the East. War may take the form of an attempt to capture the Ukraine. Rumours persist that a military alliance has already been concluded between Germany and Japan for a simultaneous attack on Soviet Russia. This explains why the Russian Minister of Defence last week made known large increases in money and man power for the army and air force, and categorically warned Germany and Japan that the Soviet Union would fight against any infringement of their territorial sovereignty. Indeed, the Russian ministers possibly did well to warn their neighbours to east and west in blunt terms, for a military adventure against Russia might be far more disastrous in the long run than Mussolini's effort in Ethiopia.

Preparing For War

Ten per cent of humanity is preparing for war, according to President Roosevelt. Germany has 70 million inhabitants, Japan about 80 million, Italy nearly 50 million, a total of 200 million, or about ten per cent of the population of the world. It is, therefore, clear which nations the President had in mind.

But Mr. Roosevelt did not point out the ridiculous position of the remaining 90 per cent of the world in allowing themselves to be terrorised by not more than 10 per cent. What will be the policy of this overwhelming majority which seek peace against those who seek and prepare for war? There can be no other policy than a truly comprehensive system of collective resistance to the aggressor. But time presses, and up to now the machinery of Geneva has proved to be more intricate than efficacious and speedy.

Frankly Speaking

"GOOD OMEN"

The die-hard opponents of the India Bill, having "scrupulously observed" the undertaking to promote the working of the India Act, the "Daily Telegraph" of London appreciatively regards their attitude as a "Good Omen." Looked at from the British Imperialist point of view the gratification and optimism of the British journal are both justified. The die-hard opponents have certainly proved themselves "patriots" before the common opponent, as it were of British Imperialism. But this very fact, which has filled the "Daily Telegraph" with joy and hope, constitutes a challenge to Indians to prove their own patriotism. There is no substantial body of political opinion in India that is not opposed to the India Act, that, in fact, does not consider "the biggest political experiment in our (British) history" as a mockery of freedom and an insult to India's national self-respect. Should not Indians emulate in action the patriotism of the British Die-hards?

HITLER AND INDIA

The German Consulate General in Bombay has made an effort to dismiss the demonstration on Saturday as of little importance, one of the officials characterising it as a feeble attempt to create a sensation! We wonder if the Consul will make a similar report to his masters as regards the country-wide indignation that Herr Hitler's insult has aroused in India. He ought to. For it would be a tribute to Doctor Goebbels and would also please the Fuhrer. But the fact remains that the provocative and insulting remarks of Hitler—they do ample justice, certainly to at least to the mentality that inspires Nazis and Nazism—are a reprehensible assault on a Nation's self-respect. And Hitler will yet have to regret them.

INSULTING ASSUMPTION

Mr. Morgan Jones, speaking in the Commons on the Blue Book on Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas, described it as "excellent" and said that the Labour Party would not raise any objection to the proposed Orders in-

Council on the subject. The Blue Book and the Orders may indeed be excellent from the British point of view and Mr. Jones' attitude only confirms Pandit Jawaharlal's recent remark that where India is concerned there is little practical difference between the British Parliamentary parties. From the Indian point of view, however, the assumption underlying the principle of exclusion of territories, that Britain or her agents are better protectors of the backward people than the territories excluded than the Indian Ministers, is an intolerable insult to the country.

A FEARLESS JUDGE

Mr. Dhirajlal D. Nanavati, whose sudden death will be received with a shock of pain throughout the Presidency, was a fearless as well as an able judge. Many able and brilliant judges have adorned the Bombay High Court Bench, but of few can it be said so truly as of the late Mr. Nanavati that he won the esteem, love and confidence of the public as well as of the Bar in as abundant a measure as any judge, with human failings, could expect. If any one deserved to be a judge of the High Court in an eminent degree, Mr. Nanavati certainly did and yet it is a strange irony that the indisputable claims of such a distinguished and capable public servant were ignored more than once. That he felt this supersession keenly was an open secret; but he had this consolation that the fact of his supersession only enhanced tenfold the esteem, love and confidence in which he was held by the public of this Presidency, who to-day mourn his loss as that of a true servant of the country.

THE RIGHT THING

The Director of Information, it is reported, declared in the Standing Finance Committee that the Home Department and not he, was responsible for the libellous statements regarding the Bihar Central Relief Committee in the "India in 1933-34." The disclaimer on the part of the Director is amusing enough and is evidently the result of the lesson learnt from comments on the Bengal Government's, shall we say, in-

genious plea in connection with the libel on Jawaharlal. But the Home Department has done not only the wise, but also the straight and honourable thing by accepting responsibility for those statements. And now we would look forward with some interest to the manner in which Sir Henry Craik does justice not only to his department and bureaucratic prestige but also to truth and courageous sportsmanship when the matter comes up before the Assembly.

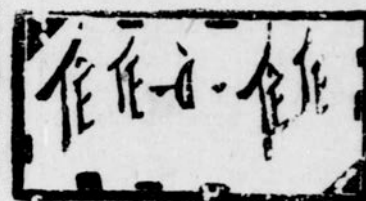
Dr. Dhalla And Hindu-Muslim Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The more one hears Dr. Dhalla, the more he wonders, why the services of a person of such conspicuous ability, oratory and above all a national outlook, are not utilised towards an all-India cause. Dr. Dhalla spoke feelingly about the present unfortunate ill-feelings between community and community, in his yesterday's speech, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, and made an appeal to his community, to offer its mite, however humble, towards the cause of unity, particularly between the two great sister communities of India, the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

Is there any person, in Dr. Dhalla's community, who can be capable of doing some justice to such a noble task, besides Dr. Dhalla himself? As a high priest of the Parsees, and a priest of no ordinary calibre, he is peculiarly fitted for this huge task. He may not succeed in performing miracles, but he will definitely succeed where others have miserably failed.

As a preliminary towards this great and noble achievement, I suggest Dr. Dhalla should be requested to address a joint meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans alone in our city, at the earliest. I have no doubt, the good proprietors of the Regal Theatre, will not hesitate to offer their hospitality for such a noble purpose.

May I appeal to the leaders of our sister community to arrange about it?—Yours, etc.,
KATKOBAD F. NARIMAN.
Feb. 9.



GRIGG APOLOGISES.

Assembly Episode. —Poster. It is, if true, an episode and a remarkably novel one too.

* * * * *
Rajendra Babu calls upon Indians to emulate the Englishman's spirit of patriotism in loyalty to their own country.

But it would constitute a serious infringement of copyright granted to Britons under a celestial Patent.

* * * * *
According to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress does not need accidents and calamities to get votes.

* * * * *
We hope this does not imply ungrateful non-recognition of bureaucracy and bureaucrats.

* * * * *
"M.L.A.'s Dash Delhiwards," says a headline apropos of preparations for the Ottawa debate. What a pity the authors of the Pact—yes, yes, one of them is or was Sir Shanmukham Chetty—omitted to include a provision empowering Government to control the export to New Delhi of Indian M.L.A.'s from their native places.

TREASURY GOLD BELONGS TO PUBLIC.

—Headline. No. The reference is to America.

* * * * *
Sir Henry Page-Croft demands a guarantee that the British Government shall not "make British colonies subject of barter by any world conference."

They ought not to. The British colonies are a sacred trust that has—er—fallen direct from Heaven.

* * * * *
You would refuse to believe this at the risk of grave pains, worldly, if not celestial.

* * * * *
Mr. Geoffrey Mander, however, goes further evidently because he is a Liberal owing allegiance to democracy, Freedom, Liberty and what not. He demands that the British Government shall not hand over terrorists held under the British Mandate.

The British Government very certainly shan't. But a declaration will do good to the "collective" soul of the Simploton of Geneva.

* * * * *
Sir A. H. Ghaznavi denies press reports to the effect that he had accepted an appointment with a Rubber Company—these journalists! Couldn't they think of any other business?—or that he was a candidate for Sir Nazimuddin's post of Ministership.

We accept his denial, and await affirmation.

* * * * *
By the way, during the recent sensational division in the Assembly Bhai Parmanand remained neutral and Doctor Ziauddin strayed—absent-mindedly?—into the Government lobby.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

—The 'Leader.' The position as regards practice is unfortunately, still worse.

* * * * *
Addressing a gathering of Abyssinian traitor Chiefs, General Badoglio (who is doing so well on the field of battle) declared:—"Don't worry about the damage caused by the war. Italy solemnly pledges itself to restore the damage done to your country exactly as was done in Eritrea."

And exactly as was done in regard to Italy's solemn pledges to respect International obligations towards Abyssinia, the League and even Humanity.

* * * * *
Broadcasting after the Test Match, Wazir Ali eloquently praised the congenial and hospitable atmosphere which characterises Madras.

But that, we fear, doesn't constitute a temptation for Madras to stay in.

* * * * *
"Now you must be very careful how you answer" said counsel "and not say anything that is not strictly true. You drive a milk cart, don't you?"

"No, sir."
"But I thought you did. What do you do for living, then?"
"I drive the horse that pulls the milk cart sir."

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

It is yet too early to say that the clouds that gathered in the horizon so threateningly during the past few months are completely dispersed, but the danger seems to have been minimised to a great extent at the present moment. Speculation is still rife on questions as to whether the Italian Dictator will climb down or accept a compromise, or whether war will drag on without any further intervention. The Geneva 'priests' are still discussing the efficacy of the application of the oil sanctions against Italy. Again the outbreak of the Nazi Dictator and the apprehension of France regarding the developments on her frontier may also worsen the situation. There is again a trouble in Egypt, though not serious, yet a little disturbing.

The Japanese peaceful penetration in China is proceeding implacably. After creating the puppet state, "Manchukuo" by determined aggression Japan is disposed to deal with China proper as she had dealt with Manchukuo. The Naval Conference is doomed and the race for armaments would appear to start afresh. The conflict between Russia and Japan also appears probable.

Under the influence of the disturbed political atmosphere, the markets have taken somewhat a mixed style with firmness in the gilt-edged and weakness in industrial. The commodities have remained dull. Though the white metal has remained somewhat steady, cotton is sagging day by day.

Appreciation Of Sterling
The main feature of the international exchange market is the continued firmness of Sterling in terms of both franc and dollar. The political troubles in France, and the constitutional difficulties in U.S.A., coupled with a reduction in the import surplus of Great Britain, have contributed to the remarkable appreciation of sterling during the past two weeks.

M. Sarraut, of course, has succeeded in forming a stop-gap ministry till the general election. The Bank of France has reduced the bank rate from 4 to 3-1/2 per cent. The firmness of franc in terms of dollar resulting in the shipment of gold from New York to Paris may instil confidence in the minds of public, and depreciate the rumours of the devaluation of the franc.

But most of the fundamental economic problems remain unsolved in France. The increasing deficit in the Budget, and the uncomfortable position of Treasury are serious obstacles for any programme to be launched for the economic recovery of the country. The yield from both direct and indirect taxes in France for the first eleven months of 1935 does not appear to have amounted even to 40 per cent. of the budget anticipations. The uncomfortable position of the Treasury presents a serious problem for it to borrow the requisite funds for its short-term requirements, as the short-term market in France is practically dried up owing to the issue of Public Loans, the National Defence bonds, and the large volume of Treasury bills.

Inflationary Sentiment In U. S. A.
The inflationary sentiment exists in U.S.A., since the time

when the A.A.A. was declared unconstitutional and the passing of the Veterans' Bonus Bill. The anticipations of President Roosevelt to balance the American Budget by 1937, are quite unlikely to be fulfilled in view of the growing deficit in the budget. The revised estimates of the U.S.A. budget disclose a deficit of about \$2,334 millions for the current year, and the gross public debt has amounted to \$33,557,000,000.

As a result of the increasing inflationary sentiment in U.S.A., the dollar has dropped below the gold export point in terms of franc necessitating a shipment of gold from New York to France and Holland. The doubts entertained by many, that U.S.A. will not allow the exports of gold from that country, are now dispelled. Though the question of either issuing fresh currency notes against gold hoarded in the F. R. Bank vaults, or issue of Bonds, is not yet settled, it seems quite probable that the dollar will be further devalued to 50 per cent of its former value.

Since the time the A.A.A. has been declared unconstitutional, the price of cotton is sagging day by day. The Bankhead Act also is repealed. The fate of Commodity Corporation through which loans to farmers are made, is uncertain. The substitution of any constitutional plan for the restriction of the cotton crop during the coming year, appears very doubtful. Above all the future of Government's holding is another disturbing factor. The Government officials have given no other undertaking except the promise of an orderly marketing of the pool cotton. Hence with the arrival of the new crop the prospects of any higher prices appear improbable.

As the crop has now been harvested and nothing can change the supply for the next one year, the present tight position in spot cotton may impart strength to the forward as season advances. As most of the pool cotton is acquired at the rate of about 13 cents per pound including the carrying over charges, it is quite probable that the Government's holdings will not be released till the prices reach a higher level to minimise their losses.

Silver Situation
After a lapse of nearly two months the forward trading in the London Silver market is resumed this week. The revival of the forward trading in London, and the rumours of China appearing as buyer, have imparted a brighter sentiment, but the absence of any definite news from U.S.A. is restricting the activity in the market. As the order of the Nanking Government for the nationalisation of silver has now expired, and as the Government does not seem to have succeeded in its attempt to buy large extent, China might find it opportune now to revert again to its former silver standard. As most of the speculative position in the various markets has now been almost liquidated the price of silver at the current level seems to have been adjusted to the conditions of normal supply and demand. And so the price of the metal is likely to register higher levels. As U.S.A. gradually enters the market again.

The gilt-edged market has remained remarkably steady, the 3-1/2 per cent G. P. improving to 97-5 towards the close of the week. The inter-bank call money, of course, has registered a small rise of 1/4 per cent, probably due to the requirements of the currency settlement in the Stock Exchange. The sales of Treasury bills are suspended, and the rate of interest on accepted tenders this week was Rs. 0-12-0 per cent. as compared with Rs. 0-14-0 per cent. last week. The market funds will be further augmented by the Treasury bill maturities amounting to Rs. 2 crores per week until the middle of April. The position of the Government's Treasury is extremely sound as they have reduced the outstanding floating debt to Rs. 21 crores from

Rs. 40.52 crores in December last, after paying completely the advances taken from the Reserve Bank. Hence the plethora of funds in the short-term market is responsible for the continuous support to the gilt-edged market.

Surcharge On Income-Tax

Another interesting factor that contributed to steadiness of the securities market is the probability of a complete abolition of the surcharge on income-tax. As the surcharge was levied only as a temporary measure, as the then Finance Minister (Sir George Schuster) had promised to remove it at the earliest opportunity along with restoration of salary cuts of Government employees, and as the current year's budget is expected to close with a surplus of about Rs. 3 crores, it is quite reasonable to expect either a total abolition or a further reduction (as it has been already reduced by 1/3 in last year's budget) in this year's budget. The removal of the surcharge will also be a 'bull' factor for the industrialists, as the industrial concerns will save a large amount on that account.

Above all, there is a good deal of short interest in the market. The differences have widened to about 4 to 5 annas in favour of buyers. Hence the gilt-edged market is likely to find support at all lower levels.

But caution may be advised in following the present upward trend of the securities prices especially in view of the uncertain international political situation. Though the funds are unrelenting in the short-term money market, capitalists and other institutional investors are not quite willing to lend at low rates of interest for considerably long periods.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 28, (By Air Mail).

The recently formed Indian National Congress of Great Britain arranged a meeting of its members at the India-Burma Restaurant in the West End on Sunday afternoon to celebrate the India Independence Day. About seven hundred people were present, which included representatives of some of the Indian newspapers. I was not invited nor I understand, were some of my other colleagues, as the meeting was taken over by Jawaharlal Nehru, who had arrived in London that afternoon. I am told, neither informed of the meeting nor invited to attend it.

However, as the job of a journalist is to report various activities I am sending you a brief report of the function. I am obliged to one of the members of this organisation who was present at the meeting. Dr. Syud Mahomed, chairman of the organisation, presided over the meeting. At the very outset a condolence resolution in memory of the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala was passed, the gathering stood in silence for a few minutes. The chairman then moved a resolution re-affirming the independence Resolution passed at the 1929 session of the Congress. In a short speech, Dr. Mahomed explained the various phases of the Congress struggle. Mr. S. D. Pirahia, the Vice-President, seconded the resolution, which was further supported by Dr. C. B. Vakil. Others followed Dr. Vakil and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. K. D. Kumaria, the General Secretary, moved a resolution demanding immediate release of all political prisoners in India including Abdul Gaffur Khan, M. N. Roy and the Bengal detainees. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The meeting further decided to send a message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru congratulating him on his election as the President of the Lucknow Congress. A deputation of the organisation will be sent to the Pandit to discuss the question of affiliation of the organisation with the parent body in India.

VICTORY FOR DOCKERS

French Shipyard Employers Climb Down

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ST. NAZAIRE, Feb. 9. Consequent on the new proposals made by the employers involving the maintenance of salaries and the abolition of the proposed cuts a meeting of 250 shipyard workers decided to terminate the strike.

The vote at Havre, Brest and other strike centres will be taken in the afternoon.

QUIET IN ZANZIBAR

75 Arabs Imprisoned For Rioting

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 9. Seventy-five Arabs who participated in the rioting have been imprisoned.

The Government steamer has anchored at a safe distance from the shore.

The Island is now quiet.

"BATTLE" TO SAVE PRINCE'S LIFE

Doctor's Successful Experiment Of Blood-transfusion?

(Special Cable.)

HAVANA, February 8.

The discovery that blood transfusion in cases of haemophilia only will be effective when the donor of blood is a person who had his spleen removed is claimed by Cuban surgeons who have been conducting a desperate battle to save the life of Count Covadonga, the eldest son of ex-King Alfonso of Spain.

The Count who always suffered from haemophilia nearly died of loss of blood when a tumour on his leg burst.

The first blood transfusion was unsuccessful but after the second from a young physician who had had his spleen taken out, haemorrhage was checked and the condition of the Count though still serious was more hopeful.

Physician had made successful transfusions in other cases of haemophilia.

Sir G. Fowke Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Death has occurred of Sir George Fowke.

Sir George Fowke served in the S. African War during 1899-1902. He was attached to the Japanese Army in Manchuria in the Russo-Japanese War. He was Adjutant-General in France during 1916-19. He was the recipient of Honours from foreign countries like France, Belgium, America etc. He was 71 at the time of his death.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN FILM STUDIO

LONDON, February 9.

A disastrous fire this morning caused extensive damage to the studios of the British and Dominions Film Corporation Limited at Elstree. Flames were noticed at 2 a.m. and spread most rapidly. Hundreds of firemen rushed to the spot to fight the blaze which was visible for miles and attracted thousands of motorists. Workers of the studios pluckily rescued films and valuable camera equipment.

Two Studios of the British International Pictures were also damaged before the outbreak was brought under control.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH RELATIONS

Friendly Gesture To Free State May Soon Be Made

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail). It is believed in London that a new friendly gesture to the Irish Free State Government may soon be made by the British Government.

The reduction of the tax on British coal by the Free State may lead to the modification of the quota for Irish cattle coming into this country. No decision has yet been reached, but it is known that leading Ministers favour any move likely to lead to more cordial relations with Mr. De Valera's Government.

It is considered that a return to better trading relations would make easier the path to a settlement of political difficulties.—United Press.

NO BARTERING AWAY OF BRITISH MANDATE

Page-Croft Will Ask For Guarantee From Govt.

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

On next Wednesday, in the House of Commons questions will be addressed to both the Foreign Secretary and Secretary for the Colonies, asking for assurances from Government.

The Liberal member Mr. Mander wishes for information that Government has no intention of handing over territories held under the British Mandate and Sir Henry Page-Croft desires for a guarantee that Government is not prepared to "make British colonies subject of barter by any world conference."—B. O. W.

ATLANTIC SHIPPING CONFERENCE ENDS

Communique Explains Terms Of Agreement

(Special Cable.)

HAVANA, February 8.

The Atlantic Shipping Conference ended, and a complete agreement was reached.

A communique states, the problem created by the adoption of "Cabin" designation for the top class of certain ships has been solved by the abolition of first-class designation. Ships hitherto called first-class will henceforth be known as cabin. In addition to the revised schedule rates, various minor adjustments have been agreed.

These will be announced in due course. Rate changes will operate from February 24. Cunard's "White Star" has withdrawn notice of resignation.

It is understood all ships will be divided into 19 classes with "Queen Mary" and "Normandie" in first class.

"RED" LEADERS ARRESTED

State Of Siege Declared In Santiago

SANTIAGO, Feb. 8.

Following the continuance of the railway strike, a state of siege has been declared and communist leaders arrested.—Indian Allied News.

"Oil Embargo Ineffective Without U. S. Co-operation"

GENEVA, Feb. 8.

The report which the Committee of Experts are now drafting. It is expected will be completed on Tuesday next.

The report while embodying the conclusion arrived at by the experts that the oil embargo cannot be effective unless the United States restricts her exports, will be so drafted as to avoid placing the onus for its success or failure on the United States.—Indian Allied News.

"We Demand Independence"

EGYPTIAN STUDENTS' DEPUTATION IN LONDON

LONDON (By Air Mail). The students of Egypt have recently made history by their protests against British Imperialist control of their country. From their agitation largely has come the revival of the "Independence" Movement, which has resulted in the formation of a strong united front between the Egyptian Parties.

Three representatives of the Young Egypt Society are now in Britain. They include Ahmed Hussein, its President, and Fathy Radwan, the Secretary. Hussein is also the legal adviser of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation.

This deputation has visited the I.L.P. Head Office and stated its demands to the General Secretary, Fenner Brockway.

THE EGYPTIAN CASE.

Its spokesman pointed out that hardly a year has passed since 1882 when the British Government has not declared for the independence of Egypt. As recently as 1922 the British Government issued a declaration expressing its "desire forthwith to recognise Egypt as an independent sovereign State," and stating:—

"The British Protectorate over Egypt is terminated, and Egypt is declared to be an independent sovereign State."

This declaration also recognised the right of the Egyptian people "to draft their own Constitution and choose the Parliamentary regime best suited to their requirements."

The British Government then withdrew its officials from the Egyptian service on payment by

CONSCRIPTION IN EGYPT

King Fuad Approves New Law

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 8.

King Fuad has approved of the New Conscription Law. The Egyptian Standing Army will thereby be raised from 12,000 to 18,000, as the New Law reduced the liability to military service from nineteen to eighteen years.

Under the Law military service is obligatory on all Egyptians, Bedouins and Sudanese residents.—Indian Allied News.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF CONGO TREATY

Nazi Paper's Plea For Germany's Move To Regain Her Colonies

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, February 8.

An article headed "Germany's Fight to Colonies" in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" claims racial ideals of national socialism will enable it to co-operate for the progress of black races allowing them to develop according to our own conditions, preserve their own peculiar features.

This paper describes the Allies' acquisition of Germany's colonies as a violation of the International Congo Treaty and says, this must clearly be understood before successful conversations on the raw materials question were possible. It adds, it is a matter of honour for Germany to regain her colonies.

Charles Curtis Dead

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States from 1929-33, the first man of Indian descent to occupy the post. As a youth he wore a blanket of his forebears in the Kaw Reservation, Kansas.

Prince Of Asturias Better

HAVANNA, Feb. 8.

Doctors have announced to-day that the Prince of the Asturias after last night's sleep, is better.—Indian Allied News.

the Egyptian territory of close on A.S. millions as compensation.

PLEDGES FORGOTTEN

Recently this policy has been reversed by the British Government. Egypt has again been flooded with British officials. British influence has penetrated once more "into every cranny and nook of the internal administration; penetration was even brought to bear on the Egyptian Government to appoint or dismiss officials."

In his Guild hall speech Sir Samuel Hoare repudiated the promise to permit Egypt to choose her own Constitution, by declaring that the Constitutions of 1923 and 1930 were unacceptable.

The Egyptian Nationalist Movement is now demanding independence in fact, including the right to be separately represented at the League of Nations, the abolition of the Capitulations (under which Europeans in Egypt are immune from taxation and arrest and cannot be tried in Egyptian Courts), and the recognition of Egypt's rights in the Sudan.

I.L.P. REPLY.

Fenner Brockway expressed the full support of the I.L.P. for Egyptian independence, but emphasised that political independence alone will not emancipate the Egyptian people. The I.L.P. will give particular support to the industrial workers, who are beginning to organise in Trade Unions, and to the peasants, whose self-reliance is growing and who are demanding education.

The I.L.P. is already closely associated with the Egyptian Trade Union Movement, and will seek to develop contacts with the peasants as well.

INDIAN COTTON GINNEY ATTACKED

Uganda Govt. On "Cause For Dissatisfaction Of Natives"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 8.

Disturbance in the Indian Cotton Ginney in Busoga, district on Northshore of Lake Victoria has been reported.

A statement issued by the Government of Uganda says 700 natives dissatisfied with the price offered for their cotton attacked and stoned the ginney. The Indian staff took refuge in a tiny office of iron structure and discharged shotgun towards the roof with the object of scaring off the crowd but the pellets deflected and hit several natives. A native constable persuaded the crowd to leave the premises and await the arrival of British officers. Buying later resumed normally.

BOOM FOR DUTCH INDIES' RUBBER

Native Exports Defy 'Prohibitive' Duties

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Many Mincingaro operators confidently expect that the Netherlands Indies export duty on native rubber will be increased in the course of the next few days.

It is pointed out, now that the price has reached seven and quarter pence, native exports once again were stimulated despite the present 29 cent. duty which is almost prohibitive at the price level of six-and-half ruling at the time of the imposition.

While it is admitted that the Netherlands appear to be proceeding with all speed with the registration of gardens most circles feel that another excess in native exports is still possible before the successful conclusion of the operation.

PREMIER HODZA LEAVES FOR PARIS

PRAGUE, Feb. 8.

M. Hodza, the Czechoslovakian Prime Minister, has left for Paris to-day.

On his return he will attend the Economic Council of the Little Entente, which is meeting on February 24.

It is expected that the Council will discuss the attitude of Austria with regard to a rapprochement with the Little Entente in connection with economic implications.—Indian Allied News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 8.

The money market owing to a variety of factors, notably the Stock Exchange settlement and a 20 million call on two-and-half per cent. Funding Loan credit proved more useable; consequently some recourse was made to the clearing banks in addition to the good use made of non-clearing supplies.

Wall Street opened irregular.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—



1-16

WITH INFINITE CAUTION THEY ENTER THE MUSTY VAULT---

LYMAN ANDERSON

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Parliamentary Boards For Provinces

C. P. B.'s Decision For Fighting Future Elections

PERMANENT OFFICE TO BE LOCATED AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9. The machinery for electing candidates and conducting elections for provincial legislatures was devised at the resumed meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board held this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. The Board decided that for running provincial elections, Parliamentary Boards should be set up, to be elected by the Provincial Congress Committees subject to the maximum of 12 members. The provincial members on the Central Parliamentary Board will be ex-officio members of the Provincial Boards. Besides, the Central Board may nominate four members to adjust any inequities or give representation to minorities, etc. The policy and programme of the provincial legislatures will be dictated by the Central Board but the Provincial Boards may make recommendations to suit the particular requirements of the provinces.

Selection of Ministers, if office acceptance is decided at Lucknow will, however, rest with the Central Board.

OFFICE ISSUE.

Due to the peculiar circumstances and special difficulties of Bengal, the Punjab and Sind, opinion could be gathered whether the Congress in those provinces

was in favour of office acceptance. It is understood that other provinces have more or less favoured acceptance of office. Mr. Kidwai is understood to have stoutly opposed the proposal. If a coalition of the Congress, Nationalist Muslims and Depressed Classes can be effected, there will be no serious objection to office acceptance in Bengal. The constitution of the Provincial Boards and formulation of their policy and programme will take place after the Lucknow Congress decides office acceptance.

Regarding the forthcoming election to the Council of State it is understood that the Board has left it to the choice of the Provincial Congress Committees to decide whether or not to contest the same.—United Press.

C. P. B.'S PERMANENT OFFICE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9. The Congress Parliamentary Board resolved to have a permanent office in Delhi of the C. P. Board.

MR. CHOUDHURY, M.L.A.

IN DELHI. NEW DELHI, Feb. 9. Mr. Dharendra Kumar Lahiri Choudhury, M.L.A., arrived here this afternoon.—United Press.

Multan Batch Arrested

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The first batch of nine Muslims from Multan which arrived here this morning, in connection with the new Shahidgunj movement was arrested, this afternoon, while marching from Badshahi Mosque to Shahidgunj. Moulana Bux and Yasubul Hassan, the first and the third Dictator, respectively, are still inside the Badshahi Mosque, while the C.I.D. men are posted outside.—A. P.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Continued from Page 6.) And as though this could be called really a grant at all! But Sir Cowasji is anxious to make up the lover's quarrel with his former love, even though Sir James is still in a huff. For he would not omit to tell the obliging Baronet that not all universities are provincial subjects, witness Benares and Aligarh to the contrary.

Mr. D. D. NANAVATI DEAD

Ex-Acting Judge Of Bombay, He Upheld Highest Tradition

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

BOMBAY, Sunday. We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Dhirajlal D. Nanavati, I.C.S., from heart-failure at Poona, on Sunday noon. He had heart-attack in the morning, and went to sleep after taking medicine, but was later found dead.

Mr. Nanavati was 54 at the time of his death, and was the District and Sessions Judge, Poona.

For nearly 28 years, he adorned the Indian Civil Service, having acted as the Judge of the Bombay High Court in 1931-32. The closing years of his life were none too happy for him, and he died broken in spirit at the lack of appreciation of his merit at the hands of the authorities, who for reasons unexplained, appointed his juniors superseding his claims, as the Judges of the High Court. It was generally believed at the time of the retirement of Justice Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, that Mr. Nanavati would be appointed in the vacancy. But that was not to be.

Born in 1885 at Baroda, Mr. Nanavati graduated from the Baroda College in 1901 and proceeded to England in 1905. He obtained the B.A. (Cantab) degree and passed the Civil Service examination by 1907, and was posted as Assistant Commissioner in Burma in 1908. He was appointed District Judge in Burma in 1915, and was the Legal Remembrancer and Deputy Secretary to the Government of Burma in 1923. The same year he was transferred to the Bombay Presidency and was posted District Judge, Sukkur (Sind). He was the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay during 1929-31 and acted as Judge of the Bombay High Court during 1931-32.

Much to the disappointment of the public, he was transferred again as District Judge to Poona and continued as such till death. Mr. Nanavati was a fearless Judge. In trying political cases, he had always upheld the highest tradition with which those who had studied the history of British Justice in the past are familiar. For reasons difficult to under-

stand, so competent a judge eminently qualified to fill any position of trust, was repeatedly superseded, and his juniors became the Judges of the High Court. He felt the resulting disappointment keenly during the rest of his life-time.

Mr. Nanavati covered himself with glory by the historic judgment he delivered in the Shoaapur Rioting case, and by his lucid exposition of the law relating to the right of way of processions.

His last judicial pronouncement, immortal for the masterly interpretation of the Law of Trusts, was delivered in connection with the Deccan College property case. He leaves behind him his wife, a daughter, three sons. The eldest is at present studying for the Civil Service, the second is at the Dehra Dun Military College and the third studying in the Inter Arts classes at Poona. Mr. Nanavati's brother, Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, who died some time ago, was a well-known Solicitor.

Towards the public life in the country, Mr. Nanavati always adopted a sympathetic attitude and was held up to with great respect by other members of the Civil Service, and he had the confidence of the litigant public.

FRIEND OF CONGRESSMEN. His independence of thought, and fearlessness were testified to by the hospitality which he always extended to prominent Congress leaders like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who had the privilege of enjoying his friendship.

During his illustrious life, he held the scales of justice even. The funeral will be held to-day. (Monday.)

W. I. TENNIS TOURNEY BEGINS

Heavy Programme For To-day's Matches

The fourth of the Tennis Tournament in this season, the Western India Lawn Tennis Tourney, began quietly on Saturday. During the week-end nearly 23 Men's Singles fixtures were played.

Among the notables, L. Gopal-doss beat B. D. Dhalia in two straight sets (6-2, 6-3) on Saturday. Among the freshers, S. Allur, the rising player of Belgaum defeated D. S. Dalal by dint of stiff and steady play. Dalal led by four games (4-0) in the first set, distinguishing himself with his fore-hand drives, when Allur rallied round and equalised. Thereafter ensued an even fight and the set was snatched off in the 16th game (9-7).

In the second set also Dalal led with 3-0. On Sunday, Allur extended Parekh to three sets before he gave way.

A heavy programme of nearly 21 matches is scheduled in the programme for to-day (Monday) when several of the class-players will be seen in action.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.
Hiralal Parekh beat A. de Pin-to 6-1, 6-3.
S. Allur beat D. S. Dalal 9-7, 6-3.
H. P. Podar, walk-over (S. Nathani).
R. Prasad beat R. R. Rula 6-4, 1-6 6-4.
L. Gopal-doss beat B. D. Dhalia 6-2, 6-3.
R. V. Hattiangdi, walk-over N. L. Deshmukh.
Y. M. Bhavne beat S. R. Sarma 6-1, 6-0.
B. S. Farsalkar beat M. D. Herbert 6-0, 6-0.
V. M. Bhavne walk-over (N. D. Shreeff).
I. M. Lee beat A. A. D'Souza 6-2, 7-5.
SUNDAY'S RESULTS.
C. V. Bhandarkar beat F. S. E. Tyabji 6-1, 6-2.
J. Harvey beat H. P. Podar 6-2, 6-0.
D. D. Yenhemadi beat I. V. Nanavati 6-1, 6-0.
R. V. Hattiangdi beat Y. M. Bhavne 6-3, 6-6.
M. I. Laljee beat A. R. V. Peer Mahomed 6-4, 6-1.
L. Gopal-doss beat R. R. Rula 6-3, 6-3.
M. H. Kajiji beat S. S. Shirgaokar 6-4, 6-2.
H. Parekh beat S. Allur 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.
R. A. Mundkur beat S. J. Rao 6-1, 6-0.
K. V. Shevade beat R. N. Gundil 6-0, 8-6.
B. S. Ramarao beat V. Steward-Jacks 6-2, 6-4.
H. P. Hughes Hallett, walk-over (A. J. Wadia).
M. M. Desai beat S. F. Karaka 3-0, 6-1, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME
QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS
(At 4 p.m.)

Centre Court:—E. Padumji vs. D. B. Mehta, followed by K. Kaul vs. (a) M. D. Herbert, followed by M. Kaul vs. J. P. Daver.
Court No. 1:—Khandia vs. (g) R. V. Hattiangdi, followed by S. A. Azim vs. (j) Hiralal Parekh, followed by J. Charanjiva vs. (b) V. M. Bhavne.
Court No. 4:—Yuvraj of Miraj vs. K. S. Manharasinhji, followed by H. N. Contractor and R. F.

MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE

Ishapore Factory Men On Study Tour To England

BOMBAY, Feb. 8. Messrs. Benode Behari Dutt and Ranada Kanta Chakravarty of the Indian Ordnance Rifle Factory at Ishapore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, left for England by s.s. "Cameronia." Both of them are being sent to the United Kingdom by the Government of India on deputation to study the scientific working of well-equipped munitions factories there.

They will visit some of the important factories such as (1) Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock; (2) Messrs. Alfred Herbert Ltd., Coventry; (3) Messrs. Associated British Tool Makers, Limited, Birmingham; (4) Messrs. Vickers Armstrong Limited, Crayford; and (5) Ford & Co., Dagenham.

They will stay in the United Kingdom for a year. Mr. Dutt, hails from Tipperah while Mr. Chakravarty belongs to Dacca.—United Press.

Vakharia vs. E. Fernandes and L. R. Pereira.

Court No. 5:—Solanki vs. (c) M. D. Desai, followed by B. Lingappaiah vs. Capt. J. M. Lee.

Court No. 6:—V. N. Nikhatan vs. (n) R. A. Mundkur, followed by Prince Zabardast Khan vs. J. D. Banker.

First available Court:—Mrs. J. E. Tew vs. Mrs. T. Pocha. GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURTS (At 4-15 p.m.)

Court No. 4:—R. N. Pandit vs. (p) K. V. Shevade, followed by G. L. Mytton vs. (d) M. I. Laljee.

Court No. 5:—F. F. Vakharia vs. R. C. Banker, followed by A. C. Suntook vs. (l) J. Harvey.

Court No. 6:—R. W. Cawdrey vs. M. L. Varna, followed by J. E. Tew vs. (i) M. H. Kajiji.

Court No. 7:—S. D. Bhagat vs. (k) H. P. Hughes-Hallett, followed by G. Clarks vs. D. R. Dixit.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Azim Wins Singles Title

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The three final matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament were played off on Sunday evening at the Hindu Gymkhana before a large crowd of spectators. Contrary to expectations, S. A. Azim, the Central India champion, gained a sweeping victory over the Poona champion, E. Padamji, in the Men's Singles. Padamji having had an attack of lumbago the day before yesterday, he could not produce anything like his real form. His shots lacked the accuracy and speed of which he is an excellent exponent and he appeared to be in difficulty from the very start. Azim, though not in the top of his form, found no difficulty in washing out his opponent at the cost of one game in each set. It was altogether a disappointing game. Had Padamji been able to produce the form he displayed against Charanjiva, the Cambridge Blue, there is no doubt that the spectators would have witnessed a very interesting and attractive fight. Nonetheless, Azim thoroughly deserved his victory and I heartily congratulate him on his meritorious success.

CHARANJIVA AND RANBR SINGH ANNEX MEN'S DOUBLES

As was expected, Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh, the conquerors of E. V. Bobb and Andrew Pereira, the holders, repeated their 1934 performance and annexed the Men's Doubles Championship for the second time. But they could not have it all their own way. Their young opponents, Padamji and Wanarse, put up an excellent fight and forced the match into three sets. In the first set, the Poona pair, after running level till the fourth game, secured a lead in the fifth by depriving Charanjiva of his service game. Then they increased the lead to 4-2 with Padamji's service. But the Punjab pair settled down at this stage and overwhelmed their opponents to carry off the next four games and the set.

BRAVE FIGHT BY POONA PAIR

The Poona pair would however yield the match so easily. They combined well together to attack the vulnerable points in their opponents' camp and had both Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh in difficulties time and again. Ultimately they booked the set in their favour at the identical score of the first. The spectators then looked forward to a grim fight

in the final set. But the winning pair barged away so irresistibly that Padamji and Wanarse could not snatch away more than two games from them. There is not the least doubt that the best pair in the tournament gained the verdict.

MIXED DOUBLES FOR TEW

AND MRS. TEW.

The success of Tew and Mrs. Tew in the Mixed Doubles was a foregone conclusion. They were by far the best combination in the event. Both in defence and attack they exhibited excellent understanding and their team work was perfect. While Tew and his wife drove, volleyed and smashed with consummate skill and sagacity, Charanjiva and Miss Portlock were often found hitting beside the mark. To make matters worse Charanjiva tried to intercept; at wrong moments which gave many points away to their opponents.

The Tew's knowing the weak spot in Miss Portlock concentrated their attacks on her and collected point after point with clockwork regularity. It must not be understood however that Miss Portlock did not offer and resistance. She drove with equal ferocity from the base-line, but lacking the steadiness of her formidable rivals, she surrendered ultimately. She tried to lob occasionally which owing to the strong wind blowing at the time brought her disastrous results. The Tew's ran out winners at the cost of two and three games in the respective sets.

MAYOR DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

At the conclusion of the matches, K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

RESULTS:—

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL.
S. A. Azim beat E. Padamji 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.
J. Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh beat E. Padamji and V. M. Wanarse 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.
J. E. and Mrs. Tew beat J. Charanjiva and Miss Portlock 6-2, 6-3.

Big Motor Industry At Nagpur?

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 9. It is understood that Sir M. Visweswaraya is considering the claims of Nagpur for the proposed motor industry in India.



PEARS, on account
of the many Royal
Warrants with which

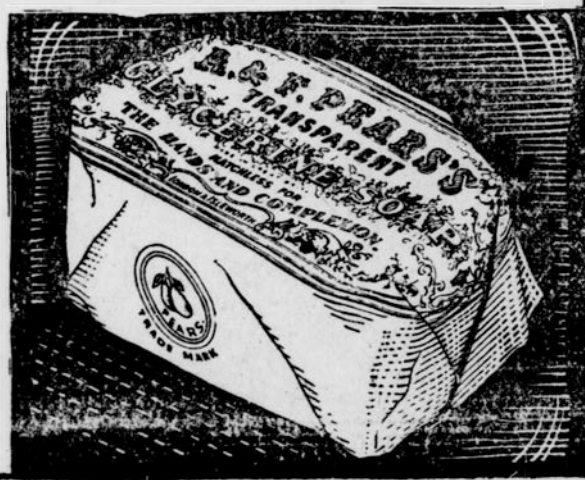
it has been honoured, can most surely claim to be
the Soap of Kings and Queens, and of Princes and
Princesses too. Try Pears yourself. Your complexion
will benefit at once from the bracing tonic action of
its smooth creamy lather. And Pears is so pure you
can see through it as clearly as through a flawless gem.

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She wasn't invited because she wasn't on the TELEPHONE

They told her afterwards what a jolly party it had been—all fixed up at the last moment. They wished she had been on the 'phone as they would have liked her to come. To think that she was sitting at home with nothing to do and would have given anything for a chance to join a cheery party; and to think that this was not the first dance which she had missed through not being on the telephone!

People who live without a telephone miss many of the best parties—the impromptu picnic, the cocktail party, the 'pot-luck' dinner or the last minute bridge four.

Besides this the telephone is so useful in other ways. For getting in touch with one's friends, shopping, making appointments with the hairdresser, booking theatre tickets—it's easier by telephone.

The telephone is also the cheapest means of communication.

TELEPHONE RATES.	PAYABLE YEARLY.	PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
Business Lines	Rs. 280	Rs. 72-8
Residential Lines	Rs. 180	Rs. 45-0
Party Lines (Residences only)	Rs. 135	Rs. 34-0



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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



The Kiss of Death, the Most Thrilling Moment in a Snake-Charmer's Performance With a Deadly Hamadryad.

SNAKE-CHARMING from the mythology of its inception to present-day actualities is an art whose history goes back into the remote past. Today, however, interest in this ancient vocation centers in the members of a strange family of snake-charmers living in the little town of Paga, Burma. They scorn all ordinary snakes and use only the fiercest and most dangerous snake in the world, the Hamadryad, or King Cobra. This great snake is probably the only serpent in the world which does not fear man. It attacks on sight and, owing to its great size and strength, cannot easily be killed or evaded. Its bite, like that of all the cobras, is certain death and yet this intrepid band of snake-charmers scorn to remove the fangs or the poison bags from their charmed charges.

The cobras caught for snake-charming today vary from five to nine cubits for the simple reason they are more easily carried. A 20-cubit cobra would need a giant basket and a Goliath to carry it! A cubit is 18 inches.

Many thousands of years ago, in the course of his various existence, Gau-

tama Buddha was once re-incarnated and reborn as a Naga, a kind of sea-dragon, and was known as Buridattha. In this existence Gautama Buddha sought the attainment of the virtues of Patience and Humility. Now it so happened that a Brahmin by name of Nethada, who had acquired all knowledge of snakes and the art of mastering them from the famous teacher of Taxila, captured Buridattha Naga and brought him to Benares. Nethada entertained King Brahmadattha of Benares with a display of various snakes, of which Buridattha Naga was one. Owing to the extreme patience and humility of Buridattha Naga, the Brahmin could handle him in any way he liked, although such Nagas were known to be very powerful and dangerous, a single glance from their eyes being sufficient to reduce anything to ashes. King Brahmadattha was so pleased with this wonderful display that he rewarded Nethada liberally. From that time men realized that snake-charming was a paying business and they sought the knowledge of snakes and snake-charming.

During the life of Gautama Buddha,



The Highly Venomous Black Cobra With Its Head Raised in Striking Position. When Irritated It Can Dilate Its Neck Into a Six-Inch Hood.

a probationer for priesthood, by name Thaketa of Thaketa town, acquired the art of snake-charming in all its branches and compiled a book called "Snake - Charming Book," which was handed down from generation to generation and has now become famous throughout the length and breadth of India.

Nearly 10 centuries ago, in the reign of a Burmese King, Anawratia of Pa-

gan, a certain saint called Shin-Arahan, visited India and Ceylon, and brought back copies of religious and secular books of which the "Snake Book" was one. After the return of Shin-Arahan to Pagan, a copy of this book was taken to Paga, where there happened to be people who were very interested in snake-charming. They acquired all their knowledge of snakes, snake-charming and the curing of snake-bite from that book, while some of them took to snake-charming as a profession.

Strictly speaking, the snake-charming business is not hereditary. There are men and women of less fame and skill than in olden times, but they are numerous and unimportant. One family only is by far the best known of all the Paga snake-charmers.

About fifty years ago, one Saya Saung of Sangon, near Paga, earned his living as a snake-charmer and snake doctor. His son and daughter-in-law, Ko Pop Thwe and Ma Mon, followed suit, residing at Khagyan village, Taungtha Township. After them came Saya Hpa of Chaingya, near Paga. He and his wife, Ma Hla—now with the famous Saya Hmin—carried on snake shows for fifteen years. Saya Hmin was at that time Thugyi (Headman) of Chaingya,

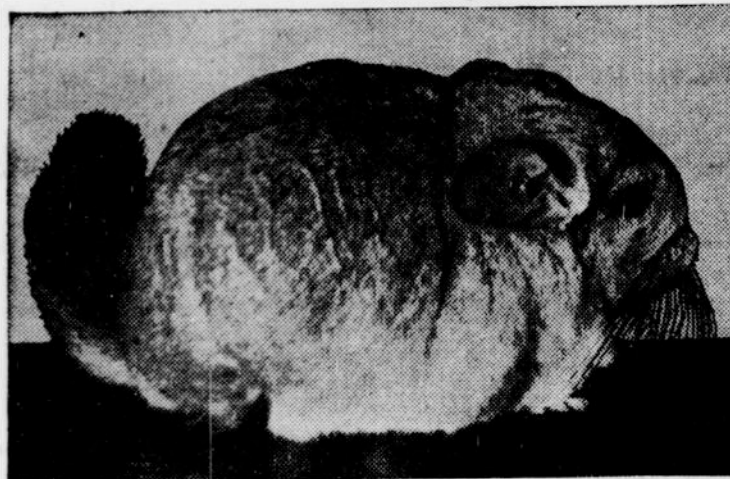
under Poplwin Myothugyi (Chief Headman): in addition to his work as a subordinate thugyi, he earned his living as a snake doctor. On the death of Saya Hpa a few years ago from snake bite, Saya Hmin took the widow Ma Hla as his wife and continued Saya Hpa's snake show with her. Last year he resigned his thugyiship and de-

voted himself entirely to snake-charming. Saya Hmin and Ma Hla roam about from village to village in Myingyan district as well as adjoining districts. They have been employed to hold shows at Paga and Pagan during visits of high officials and distinguished visitors at those places, and they have been granted many certificates for skill and competency. They gave performances when Sir A. Maung Gyi visited Paga as Governor of Burma and when the present Governor, Sir Charles Innes, visited Pagan this year.

The leader goes to a place where snakes abound, taking with him four or five men. They search for the most suitable snakes for their purpose and, on finding such a snake, they all surround it, the leader being opposite the head. The leader then suddenly seizes the reptile by the neck, taking special care that it cannot turn its head to bite him. If the snake is very big, his followers catch hold of it along its body to prevent it from twisting its body around the leader and crushing him.

After a snake is caught it is kept in a basket for about a fortnight, and is given just enough food to keep it alive. When the snake becomes weak through lack of food, the snake-charmer takes it out of the basket for a trial show. On such an occasion, the snake tries to slip away, and when its route is blocked, it angrily turns on the man in the way and tries to bite. It is on such occasions as this that the snake-charmer receives practical lessons in charming snakes.

The Chinchilla, Rare Fur-Bearing Rodent



The Chinchilla, Whose Tiny Pelt Is Worth \$1,600. A Full-Sized Coat Made of This Rare Fur Requires 50 Skins, Making Its Value \$80,000.

CHINCHILLAS, those little rodents prized by the Indians of ancient Peru, are today by far the most valuable of all fur-bearing animals. Each of these tiny pelts, whose fur is poetically described as being "like foam and light as a baby's breath," is valued at \$1,600. Since a full-sized coat of chinchilla fur requires fifty of these pelts, the cost of such a wrap amounts to the high figure of \$80,000.

The chinchilla was not extensively hunted until after the coming of the Spaniards to South America. But even then the great prolificness of the tiny animal served to prevent its extinction. Not even this little creature's remarkable fertility, however, could stand the terrible toll taken during the past fifty years, during which time so many chinchillas have been taken that their num-

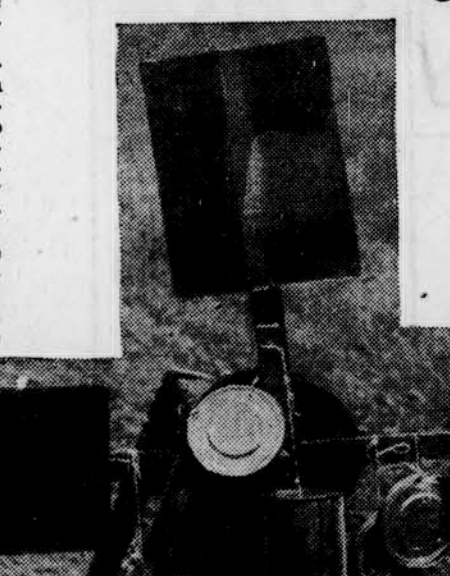
ber was decreased to an alarmingly small figure. Those that were left were driven into the mountains, where the difficulties accompanying their capture are explained by the high price offered for the furs or the living animals.

The natural caution of the chinchilla also has been a leading factor in its preservation. Living in rocky burrows it ventures into the open for food only early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Efforts are now being made to raise the chinchilla in captivity on a California ranch. This is accomplished under great difficulties, as the chinchilla cannot be imported alive from its native haunts in the highlands of Peru and Chili. Each pair of the little animals has to be brought down from the mountain peaks a 1,000 or so feet at a time. Then the young of this pair are carried the same distance down the mountain-

side. This procedure of relays is kept up until finally an acclimated brood of chinchillas is obtained.

The female chinchilla is more deadly than the male, and there is scarcely one of the latter which is not marked with the scars of various conflicts.

Noise - Making "Scarecrow"



FARMERS living in those sections where prairie dogs, gophers and other burrowing pests abound, use a very ingenious device to protect their crops from the marauding animals.

This new form of a scarecrow is really a noise-maker. It is a small, four-bladed windmill or a huge whirlingig mounted on a four-legged stand. Several empty 1-in cans are tied to each of the four arms to which the blades are attached.

Whenever the wind blows the wheel revolves, making the cans clash together. The result is a racket from which the burrowing rodent flees in terror.

A Small Windmill With Tin Cans Attached Forms a Noisy Scarecrow to Frighten Destructive Pests From Fields.



Wire Baskets for Wire Terriers Is the Method the Bicyclist Now Uses to Share Each Daily Spin With a Favorite Dog.

DOES a dog like to ride? For the answer to this question watch a dog when taken in a motor-car. Usually it is seen standing on the seat with its forefeet resting on the window-sill. If the window is lowered then the dog thrusts its head out the window, better, apparently, to enjoy the scenery and to feel the exhilaration of the air rushing through the hair of its head.

Prehistoric Origin of the Common Pin

PINS are so common and so cheap that scarcely anyone knows anything concerning the origin of this familiar household article whose ancestry is practically as old as that of man, himself.

In some form or the other prehistoric men were familiar with this most useful of all devices. No doubt the pattern for the pin is to be found in the thorn.

Brass pins are mentioned in the second Book of the Old Testament, and it is known that the ancient Egyptians used pins made of gold, silver, bronze, ivory, wood and bone. So did the people of ancient Greece and Rome.

Most of the pins used in olden times were rather clumsily made, and many of them were without "heads." They were, in fact, rather like skewers. It is said that pins of the sort that are so common today were first made in France, and were introduced into England about the year 1540.

For a long time pins were quite valuable objects. Ladies bought them once a year with "pin money" which they carefully saved up for the purpose—and took great care of them.

The Pressure Cure for Deafness

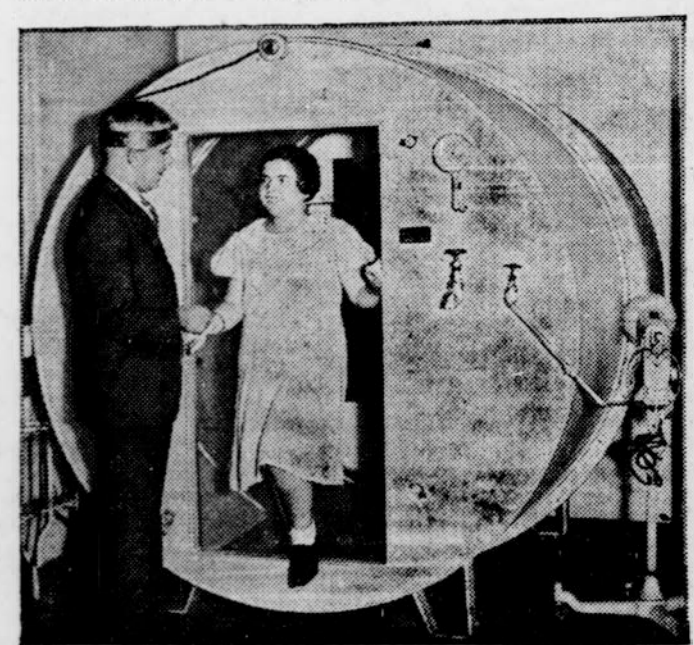
HAVE you ever noticed that when your sense of hearing seemed to be less acute, due to a cold in the head which produced a feeling of stuffiness, that air-pressure, such as one can feel while passing through a long tunnel under a river, apparently is relieved, if only temporarily?

Acting upon the suggestion afforded by such a familiar experience an inventor has perfected a device which is called a pressure tank, designed to be used in treating cases of deafness. The device consists of a huge, cylindrical

vessel made of sheet metal and mounted on four short legs. It is of a size great enough to afford comfortable sitting space for a patient. Entrance is had through a door in one end of the tank.

After the patient has taken his seat within the tank, the door is closed and the air-pressure applied. Valves placed at convenient places in the door end of the tank are used to regulate the pressure, which is indicated on a dial.

The pressure tank used for treating cases of deafness is somewhat similar to apparatus used by divers. Such devices consist principally of a hollow, airtight helmet, cylinder or bell, equipped with means of supplying air to the diver who is subjected to the heavy pressure of the water. Motorized pumps send air through hose connected to the diving apparatus, the air-pressure being indicated on a dial.



The Pressure Cabinet in Which Patients Afflicted With Deafness Are Treated, Is Similar to Diving Apparatus.

Ice in a Lava Bed

A CAVE located in a bed of lava, and filled with ice that never melts, is one of the strangest of natural curiosities, a phenomenon situated about 25 miles from the town of Grants, New Mexico. The layers of ice are of a striking color, aqua-marine blue with bands of dark, horizontal stripes. This greenish-blue coloring is believed to be due to pollen from nearby forests of yellow pine, which is blown by the wind to the depths of the cave with the surface water. The dark lines probably were formed by similarly deposited layers of dust and volcanic ash.

"The porous mass of the lava serves as an excellent insulator," A. P. Peck explains in The Scientific American.

"Circulation of air, warmed by the sun at the surface of the lava bed, draws the chilled air from the frigid depths through cracks and faults in the basaltic mass. Since the air thus drawn from below is considerably lower than freezing temperature, moisture seeping downward from the surface of the bed becomes ice when it encounters the cold draft. The deposit of ice thus formed blocks the passage of the cold air until sufficient melting temporarily reopens the fissure. Thus the principles of insulation and circulation combine to create perpetual ice."

Ethiopian Sandals, the New Fad in Footwear

WAR in Ethiopia is still very young, but already its influence on fashion to begin to show its influence on fashions. Nearly every armed conflict between nations leaves in some way its mark on modes of dress.

In the present case the latest fashion hint to come out of Africa is the new fad in footwear, the Abyssinian sandals, an

form, in that they have a thong attached to the sole. This strip of leather, which is passed between the big toe and the second digit, ends in a decorative buckle. This in turn is fastened to a broad strip of decorated leather which is fastened to both sides of the sole at a point forward of the heel.

The second model of sandals is perhaps more comfortable. Instead of a thong to pass between the toes there is a band of leather fastened to the sole at a point far enough toward the front, so as to pass over the joints of the toes. This band, together with the broader one attached near the heel of the sole, holds the sandal on the foot.



Two Styles of Ethiopian Sandals, the Oldest Form of Covering for the Feet Which War Is Now Making Popular.

Rural Reconstruction Through Banking Amenities

POCHKHANAWALA INAUGURATES BANK
OF MAHARASHTRA AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, February 8.

A strong plea for the "regional" type of banks, was made by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, of the Central Bank of India, when he inaugurated the Bank of Maharashtra, in the Gokhale Memorial Hall before a large audience this evening.

Continuing Sir Sorab said, "I believe that it is banks of this nature that can move successfully amongst the masses and thus bridge the wide gulf of disparity between India and other countries."

Concluding he warned the present-day banks to guard themselves against the "twin dangers" of "lack of integrity" and "speculation".

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME

Requesting Sir Sorab to formally declare the bank open Prof Vaman Govind Kale, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the bank said:—

Sir Sorabji, Ladies and Gentlemen, It gives me great pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maharashtra, the cordial welcome to this function and to accord to you, Sir, their most sincere thanks for having kindly agreed to inaugurate the Bank. Sir Sorabji, your services to the cause of the development of Indian banking have been, it may be said without exaggeration, almost unique, and they are recognised, one is happy and proud to note, not only in this Presidency but in other Provinces and even outside India.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S INITIATIVE

In pursuance of its main object of assisting, by means of all practical measures, the promotion of the economic development of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce of Poona conceived the idea of this Bank, took the initiative in prospecting the field for its inception, enlisted the sympathy of friends for the cause and did all the essential preliminary work in connection with its establishment, and we owe to the executive of that body a deep debt of gratitude for its strenuous labours prompted by the sole desire to render public service in the economic sphere.

I have now to request you, Sir, to declare the Bank of Maharashtra formally open.

POCHKHANAWALA'S SPEECH

Declaring the bank formally open, Sir Sorabji said:—

"It affords me great pleasure to have this opportunity of participating in the Opening Ceremony of the Bank of Maharashtra, Limited. I am thankful to the Directors for having invited me to preside over this pleasant function. I am also grateful to you, Sir, for the eulogistic terms in which you have referred to me."

REGIONAL BANKS.

I have always held the view that the setting up of what might be termed 'regional' banks of the type of the Bank of Maharashtra is a necessary phase in Indian banking development; for, I believe that it is banks of this nature that can more successfully spread the banking habit amongst the masses and thus bridge the wide gulf of disparity between our country and others. It is, no doubt, true that compared with conditions as they obtained some years ago, Indian banking has recently progressed fairly speedily, but it is unfortunate that the development has not always been conceived on proper lines. Indeed, it is truer to say that the development has been rather lop-sided in the sense that banks have for most part confined their activities to the urban areas only without sparing a thought for the rural population who are certainly in greater need of banking amenities.

IN RURAL AREAS

Of course, I am not unmindful of the fact that in some Provinces notably Madras and the Punjab banks have devoted their attention to the rural areas as well. In Bengal also, we have a large number of 'Zerai' Offices situated in the 'pottal' centres which are rendering good service to the rural population. But, in the other Provinces, it is sad to reflect that bank authorities have not shown as keen a sense of their responsibility in the matter of serving the people in the villages. We are accustomed to hear so much in these days, high-sounding phrases like 'Rural Reconstruction', but it is a pity and a surprise that as much attention as is necessary has not been bestowed so far on the need for inculcating the habits of thrift and banking amongst the

masses in the countryside. I do readily admit that the co-operative movement has been striving valiantly for a number of years to relieve the burden of rural indebtedness and to familiarise the agriculturist with banking habits. But the movement has not progressed to the same extent in all the Provinces, and even in those Provinces where it has made some head-way, it has only just touched the fringe of the problem. As you have rightly observed, there is thus an almost unlimited scope for service in the villages by commercial Joint Stock Banks. The banking habit being a national asset of incalculable value, it is essential that constant and more strenuous endeavours should be made to instil that habit amongst the rural folk who form the vast majority of the population and who are the backbone of the country's economic structure.

A BANK FOR A VILLAGE

It would be great and glorious day, indeed, when everyone of the thousands of Indian villages can boast of a small banking office of its own so designed and constituted as to meet the special or peculiar needs of the inhabitants of that particular village. But, I recognise that though it is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," it must remain merely a dream for a long time to come and that in the present circumstances when illiteracy and conservatism still constitute really formidable obstacles to rural progress, it is idle to expect such a revolutionary change to come to pass all at once. But, this at least ought to be within the range of practical propositions, namely, that if not every village, every fair-sized Taluka town, at any rate should possess a bank of its own whose duty it should be to help the banking habit to percolate amongst the people of the surrounding country-side.

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT
I, therefore, hold the view that the future progress of banking in India should properly lie in the direction of what I might perhaps call 'intensive' development as distinguished from 'extensive' development. The need at the present day is not for more and more Banks or branches of Banks in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, etc., but rather for the setting up of a larger number of banks in the rural areas with the avowed object of infusing the saving habit in the villages and encouraging home industries among agriculturists.

The great need, therefore, is as I said, for banks to turn their attention towards the interior, to penetrate as it were into the countryside, to mobilise the savings of the rural folk and to cater to the diverse financial needs of the latter who though standing in the greatest need of help have all along been treated in a step-motherly fashion. The line of development, therefore, which I should like to envisage for the future consists in the establishment of small Taluka banks which should confine their activities to their respective geographical areas without attempting to set up branches elsewhere.

NOTE OF WARNING

Now that the Bank of Maharashtra is to commence business in right earnest, a word of warning about the dangers to be guarded against may not be inappropriate. Most of you are, no doubt, aware of the causes that had led on the past to periodic failures of Indian banks. I feel, however, that I should take this opportunity and make just a brief mention of the more important evils that contributed to their downfall in former years. One of the great handicaps of the earlier banks was the paucity of experienced Indian bankers to manage banking institutions. This difficulty is now greatly reduced. But, what the banks of the present and the future ought to guard themselves against are the twin dangers of lack of integrity and speculation that once wrought the ruin of banks in the past. One of the potent causes of bank failures had been the tendency to combine banking with ordinary trading.

I thank the Directors once more for having given me the privilege of taking part in to-day's inaugural ceremony. As for myself, I may assure the Directors that my services will be always at their disposal, and I shall always be glad to help them and advise them on all matters concerning their Bank.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure now in declaring the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd. open, and in bespeaking for the new Bank the co-operation and patronage of the general public."

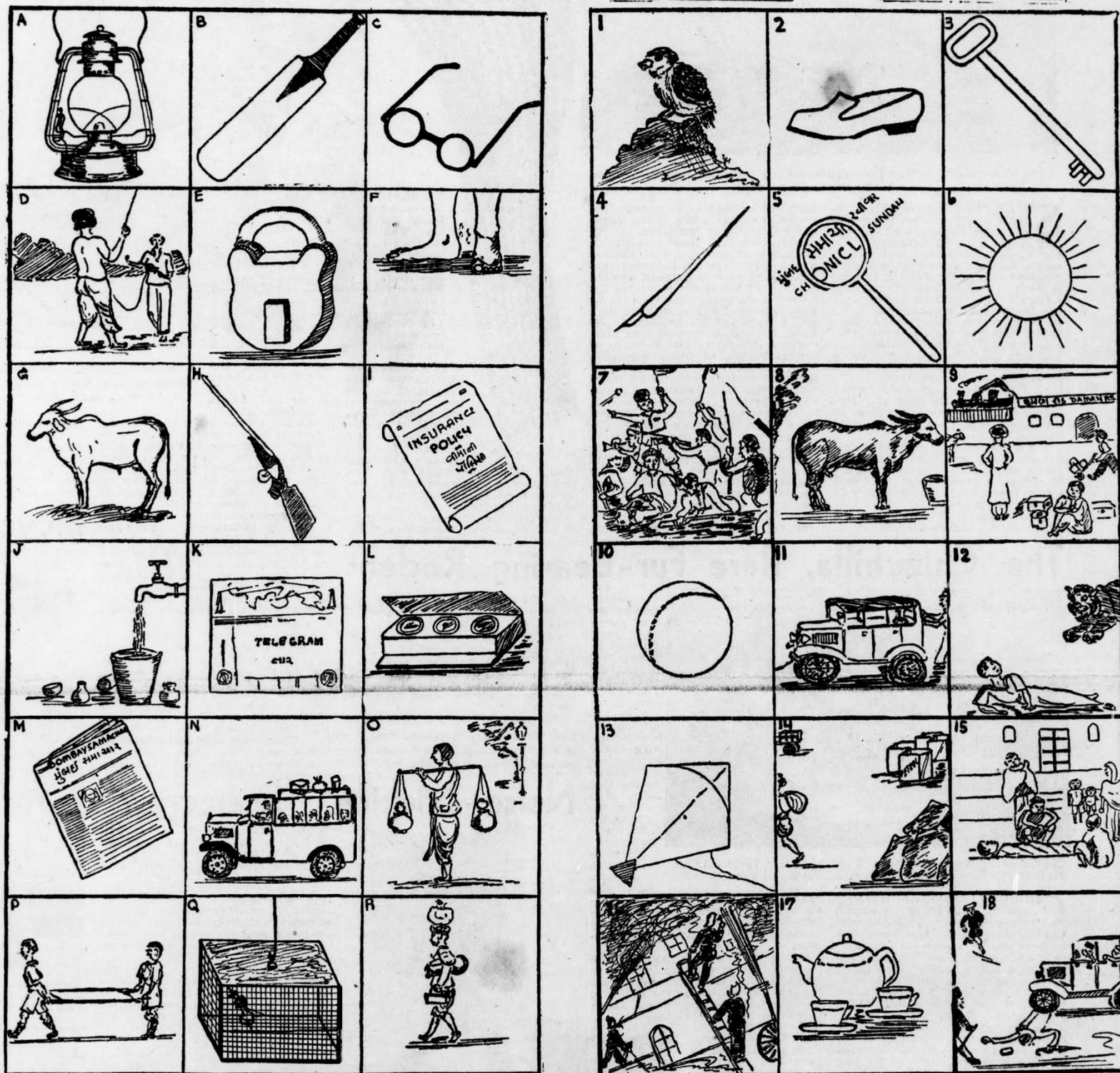
Rs. 3,000 Suggestions Competition

1st Prize
Rs. 1,500

2nd Prize
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Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 500



The articles, persons or animals as shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C, on the left are useful in various ways and the purposes for which they may be meant are SUGGESTED by illustrations in the series numbered 1, 2, 3 on the right.

You have to find out the use or the purpose for which each of the illustrations A, B, C, is meant.

For instance illustration "L" shows an inkstand. Ink is useful for the purpose of writing. This is SUGGESTED by the pen in illustration No. 4. You have, therefore, to enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon which will be available from the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Editions.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 26th January, 2nd and 9th February, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

TWO YEARS' R. I. FOR DETENU

Failed To Report Himself At Thana

NETRAKONA (Mymensingh
(By Mail).

Shabesh Chandra Roy, a detenu has been sentenced by Moulti Mahtabuddin Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate, sitting as a charge of breach of internment rules to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The prosecution case was that Roy, who had been directed to report himself daily at the thana which was close by, failed to do so for three consecutive days.

He pleaded guilty to the charge.—A. P.

We Must Teach Hitler A Good Lesson, Says Dr. Anklesaria

BOMBAY:

"Insincere, Hypocritical, Bluffing and Bullying."

With these words Dr. Maneck K. Anklesaria, a journalist, who returned from America recently, and who is just back from his Gujarat tour, branded Hitler's statement about the "Divine right of Europe to have colonies and rule the non White races."

Dr. Anklesaria said:—
"It is quite evident that Hitler is looking for trouble and trouble outside Germany. In that the aims of Mussolini and his 'vis-a-vis' Hitler, are identical.

"Mussolini could not control the immediately pressing home

problems; he made a bid to divert the national attention away from the domestic and home affairs and concentrate towards Caesarism and ambition for colonial empires, for more food, more work and large profits, in newer markets.

"Hitler's hands are full with internal unemployment dissensions. He took the only way out and made 'India and things Indian' the target."

Warning India against the ever-increasing Imperialist designs of European Powers and Japan, Dr. Anklesaria said:—

"Hitler's challenge we must meet, and as Sjt. Nariman and Shreemati Sarojini Naidu say, let us give Hitler a united front and a complete boycott of Germany and things German. For once, let us teach him one grand lesson."

REDUCE DUTY ON DIAMONDS

Indian Merchants' Telegram To Govt. Of India

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, to-day as under:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have seen the representation of the Diamond Merchants' Association, Bombay. The Committee feel that the present high scale of duties involving extensive and systematic smuggling is harmful to Government revenue and also to honest and bona fide merchants who have paid full duty on their stocks. The Committee favour normally heavy duty on luxury articles but the situation here

demands either serious reduction of duty as in other countries or some other drastic measure to safeguard Government revenue and to protect the lawful trade in diamonds against the activities of smugglers.

The Committee trust the matter will receive attention at the time of Budget.

Ahmedabad Observes Labour Organisation Day

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

On the Labour Organization day of the "Labour Week," three meetings were held by the Mill Kamdar Union of Ahmedabad.

Com. Abdul Hal, the president of the Union, and other workers addressed the meetings emphasising the necessity of creating working class organizations on class lines.

A Frank Statement About A Sound Policy

In December we announced a REDUCTION of Rs. 500/- in Prices of Chevrolets.

This Policy was adopted to place within the reach of everyone a Real Fine Motor Car at a Real Low Price.

As a result, Sales in January reached a figure of 184 units and we are now left with only a limited stock of Cars, which will be sold at the reduced rates.

Since circumstances allow us to follow this policy only as long as our present stock lasts, we urge you to BUY NOW.

The Bombay Garage

For Immediate Temple Entry

Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Board Passes Amended Resolution

DELHI, Feb. 8. The Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh spent the whole day in discussing the Temple Entry resolution moved by Mr. G. Ramachandra of Kerala in which almost all present participated and which was ultimately at the suggestion of Mr. G. D. Birla, President, unanimously passed in the following amended form.

"Since any further delay in securing temple entry for Harijans will cause great harm to Hindu dharma and since such temple entry is part of immediate justice to which Harijans are entitled, the Central Board of Harijan Sevak Sangh, resolves that effective steps should be taken immediately for achieving temple entry for Harijans and with a view to achieve this purpose, the Executive Committee of the Central Board is asked to take all necessary steps in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi."

SITUATION IN S. INDIA.

Mr. Birla said, he was convinced that time had come when the Board should take up the matter in all earnestness. He had not at

first fully realised the situation in South India. He assured the members, the Executive Committee would take up the question seriously and without delay.

Mr. M. C. Raja fully supported Mr. Ramchandran. He said temple entry was very vital in the abolition of untouchability. His Civil Disabilities Removal Bill now before the Assembly would not bring temple entry but help it. A separate bill was necessary for Temple entry and such bill should be brought forward early. He had no doubt the Central Board wanted to destroy untouchability. They should immediately take up the question of temple entry and find a solution. It was already not too late, but, if delayed, it would be too late.

Mr. Jhaveri's resolution urging that Harijan workers should not participate in local bodies and legislatures' election on the advice of the President was withdrawn by the mover.

Mr. Ramchandran of Bangalore invited the next session to Bangalore, which the President promised, he would consider.—A. P.

FIRE-FIGHTERS DASH FOR RESCUE

LAHORE, Feb. 8. In response to a telephonic message, Lahore Firebrigades made a 40-mile dash to Kasur in the early hours of this morning and extinguished after a prolonged struggle a huge conflagration which gutted completely six shops causing damage to the extent of Rs. 20,000.—A. P.

Grant For Broadcasting In Frontier Budget

PESHAWAR, February 8. The Frontier Legislative Council's Standing Finance Committee has approved of the sum of Rs. 50,000 for broadcasting in the budget for next year against Rs. 15,000 in the current year.

It is understood that the new expenditure may not actually be incurred if the Government of India give a grant.—A. P.

LATE AFGHAN AMIR AND GOVT. OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6. The total expenditure incurred by Government by detaining the late Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Afghanistan was over Rs. 25,00,000. This information was given by Sir Aubrey Metcalfe in reply to Seth Govind Das's question in the Assembly. Sir Aubrey said that the late Amir was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 5,000 per mensem. The Afghan Refugees Abdullah Khan, Abdul Hamid Khan and Abdul Quayyum Khan who were interned in Jubbulpore were in receipt monthly of an allowance of Rs. 600, Rs. 500 and Rs. 450 respectively. The Sardars had been in receipt of allowances from Government from the time before the death of their father, the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE SUSPENSIONS IN BARODA

Scheme To Popularise Electricity For Irrigation And Industries

(From Our Correspondent) BARODA, Feb. 8. The Government of Baroda has appointed an Electrical Board to advise it on all questions relating to the generation and supply of electrical energy in the Raj.

The Board will undertake the survey of important centres where extensive use of electrical energy for irrigation and industrial purposes is possible. It will also advise government for extending and encouraging use of electricity in the state.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHT

The State Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution urging the abolition of the rights of pre-emption. The Executive Council have issued an order, inviting suggestions from the public.

REVENUE SUSPENSION

The Government of Baroda has passed orders granting suspension of payment of land revenue to eight villages and eight-anna suspension to other villages of Hari Taluka of Mehsana District, in view of the underproduction of crops owing to scarcity of rain and past bad years. Certain other concessions are also given.

Smallpox persists in Palsana and Mongrol talukas of Navsari District and Patan Taluka of Mehsana District.

The Baroda Medical Council has put a ban on persons, treating patients, who are not registered according to the Baroda Medical Council Act.

JUBILEE FUND FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Move To Appoint Mixed Committee

(From Our Correspondent) BARODA, Feb. 8. It is understood, the Government of Baroda is seriously contemplating the appointment of a committee for the Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund.

The committee is expected to include officials who have got experience in the rural uplift work and will devise ways and means

to utilise its income for varied activities of rural reconstruction. It is suggested here to initiate such a scheme as would enable workers to approach the village people to solve the complex rural problems.

BHILS VOTE FOR SOCIAL REFORM

(From Our Correspondent) BARODA, Feb. 7. A representative conference of the Bhils (backward community) of Central Gujarat was held the other day, at the village Kural in Baroda District. Mr. R. R. Pawar, Suba, of Baroda, District, inaugurated the proceedings. Resolutions were passed urging members of the community to advance in education and to lessen social evils.

It was also proposed to send an influential delegation to the Maharaja Gaskwar of Baroda for requesting him to allot the interest of two lakhs of rupees, out of the Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund for the uplift of the Bhil community by starting a boarding house and adopting other measures.

PSYCHOLOGY OF EAST AND WEST

Italian Doctor's Lecture At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent) BARODA (By Mail). Under the joint auspices of the Baroda Theosophical lodge and the College of Philosophical Society, Dr. J. E. Marcault, retired professor of Psychology of Pisa University in Italy, delivered a discourse on "Western Psychology, its relation to the psychology of Ancient India", amidst a large representative gathering, which included, among others, Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, and Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Tyabjee. Professor Tisukhshankar Trivedi of Baroda College presided.

TWO STAND POINTS

Dr. Marcault, discussing the fundamental difference existing between man and the world viewed from the Eastern and Western standpoints stated that in the East man had unity with nature, while in the West man had been considered separate from Nature. He declared that the influence of Eastern psychology has disappeared from the West. At the end he

"PURIFICATORY FAST" Secunderabad Communal Riot Echo

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Feb. 8

A "purificatory fast for three days" has been undertaken since Thursday night by Mr. Baiji Krishna Rao, a Secunderabad pleader and social worker, "to give expression of my feelings of sorrow at the death of Mahomed Ismail" who was killed in Secunderabad Hindu-Muslim riots last August in which connection four persons were subsequently tried and convicted.

Mr. Rao also appeals to the public to contribute to fund through which they might "in some measure undo the wrong to Ismail's family."—A. P.

PATNA EXHIBITION PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent, NEW DELHI, February 8. As doubts have arisen whether in view of the death of King George V there will be any modification in the programme of the Patna exhibition the public are informed that there will be no change in the programme.

The exhibition will be held as already announced from February 10 when the Governor of Bihar and Orissa will open the exhibition, to February 29, when the exhibition will close.

Lost Revolvers Recovered

PESHAWAR, February 8. Two revolvers and one rifle belonging to two outposts of Captain Laughton, Assistant Commissioner, Charsada and Mian Musarratshah respectively were recovered by Major Searle, Political Agent, Kyber, from dacoits who had forcibly taken these arms last November when Mrs. Laughton's car was held up by dacoits on Peshawar-Charsada road.

Two persons then arrested in this connection have been committed to sessions on murder charges.—A. P.

appealed to Indians to have closer contact with the Western psychology because in his opinion East and West have to learn much from one another.

Professor Trivedi thanked the Doctor for the illuminating lecture and then the meeting closed.

SHAHIDGUNJ SATYAGRAHA

Third "Dictator" Eludes The Police

LAHORE, Feb. 8. Maulabux and Yusubul Hassani, third "Dictator" both wanted by the police, are still holding on to the side the Badshahi Mosque, which was the nerve-centre of the Muslim activity throughout yesterday night.

The police force was withdrawn this morning while the C.I.D. men continue to watch the entrance and the exits of the Mosque. At least a hundred Muslims are constantly keeping company to Maulabux. The news that the Mazli-i-Ithad Millat, which in the past consistently turned down the passive resistance proposals in connection with the Shahidgunj dispute, decided to support the present movement was greeted with cries of "Masjid Shahidgunj Zindabad" by the Muslims inside the Mosque yesterday night.

Allegation of ill-treatment by the police following their failure to disclose the whereabouts of Maulabux were made for four Muslims when placed before the City Magistrate to-day. The accused stated they were not arrested while marching to Shahidgunj as the police alleged, but were taken into custody from their homes.

The Magistrate postponed the case for recording evidence.

Sixteen Muslims were arrested yesterday and put in jail for one year following the failure to furnish the required security.—A. P.

EVERY FIGURE IN VEIL SCANNED

LATER.

A large number of women in burkas (veils) were present at Badshahi Mosque at prayer time to-day.

The C.I.D. men kept a close watch for Maulabux. Every figure in burka was being closely scanned, but Maulabux continued to remain inside the mosque.

It is reported that out of the last 26 hours he has been inside the mosque, barring a few hours rest in the early hours this morning. Maulabux has been continually exhorting people.

Prominent among other speakers to-day was Inayatullah, President, Mazli-i-Ithad Millat, who announced amidst cheers that the Muslims had joined the movement.

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He added, Muslims would now be satisfied if authorities took possession of Shahidgunj till the civil suit for its ownership pending before the Lahore District Judge was decided. The meeting was followed by a cession of a batch of six to Shahidgunj and they were arrested.

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Look Round The World

Behind The Italian Lines Somalis Bear Brunt Of Battle, While Fascist Militia Stays Away:

RANKS

The Somali deserters who have left the Italian army and are continuously pouring into the camp of the Abyssinian General Ras Desta have been telling strange tales of what is passing behind the Italian lines, declares the "Daily Telegraph."

They report among other things, that hostility between the regular troops and the fascist militia has often resulted in fights of violent character, accompanied by shooting.

The Somali soldiers have been particularly indignant at the manner in which their wives are being violated by the white soldiers, while they themselves are sent to the front.

The regular soldiers, it appears, vehemently complain that the fascist militia deliberately stay away behind the ranks and send others to bear the brunt of the battle.

A quarrel between a regular and a fascist concerning a Somali woman also developed into a regular fight between the two parties in which 10 persons were killed and fifty wounded.

As a punishment, while the regular were sent immediately to the front the fascists stayed away at Mogadisho.

The deserters who have been mostly exhausted by hunger and fatigue further assert that the indigenous population of the North East Italian Somaliland are revolting at frequent intervals while among the Somali soldiers there prevails the most profound discontentment.

MARSHAL BADOGLIO TO BE RECALLED?

LONDON (By Air Mail.)
According to the Rome correspondent of the "News Chronicle," there are strong rumours current in the Italian Capital that Marshal Badoglio may soon be recalled under the excuse that Tigre altitude has proved to be prejudicial to his health.

"These rumours," declares the journal, "are a sequel to Mussolini's alleged anxiety, lest the Italian reverses that have recently occurred in Abyssinia should develop into a decisive defeat."

Since Badoglio took over the charge of the Italian army, the Italian forces far from pushing forward to victory, have retreated before Abyssinian attacks almost to the positions from which they started.

ANGLO-FRENCH AIR-PACT?

PARIS (By Air Mail.)
The diplomatic correspondent of "Das Neue Tagebuch" understands that conversations are at present being prepared for a Four Powers Air-pact among Holland, Belgium, France and England.

The pact is to be part of the Anglo-French Security plans recently discussed between the General Staffs of the two countries.

It is declared that the French Government have taken the initiative of this move in order to secure more assistance from Britain on the German Frontier, following the recent parading of their own fleet in the Mediterranean and the necessity of removing their troops from the North-East to the Italian Frontier.

NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKYO?

According to the "Nichi Nichi" the Foreign Office and the Education Ministry have decided to make arrangements for bringing the next Olympic Games to Tokyo in 1940 when Japan will celebrate the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of Empire.

Will Taganyika Be Transferred To Italy?

LONDON (By Air Mail.)
A movement has lately been started in England with the aim of transferring the ancient German colony of Taganyika to the Italian government as a substitute for Abyssinia. It is declared that Germany may then be left to settle its affairs with Italy at a future date when it attempts to get back its lost African Empire. If accepted, such a move would bring a rift in the Italo-German relations

and prevent any possibility of their mutual alliance.
The idea has been given publicity in the "Sunday Referee" by no less a man than Mr. Oliver Baldwin, the son of the British Prime Minister.

Communist Propaganda Through The Air

WARSAW (By Air Mail.)
According to "Express Povernny" the Soviet Comintern has planned a huge programme of Communist propaganda through the ether.

The "Radio Soviet" has just concluded its session at Moscow after sanctioning the sum of eighty million roubles for the purpose. The radio offensive is to be launched by twenty giant stations of which a dozen are already completed.

The stations will transmit Communist talks in twenty-two languages including Japanese, Chinese, Arabic and Hindustani. Fifteen of the new stations will be erected in European Soviet Russia and five in Siberia, the latter dealing with China, Japan, India, the Dutch East Indies, New Zealand and Australia.

Bees To Be Employed As War-Messengers

BERLIN (By Air Mail.)
Discovery of a new sensational method whereby bees may be employed as messengers in times of war is made by Herr Bernhard Guehler, the well-known German apiculturist who declares that as messengers bees are invulnerable because of their invisibility.

Microscopic notes may be fixed to their bodies with a sticky substance whose basis is honey.

By dusting the creatures with various colours according to a pre-arranged system, front line troops would be able to send information to the base where the hires would be situated.

Declining Death-Rate In The Soviet Union

MOSCOW (By Air Mail.)
Figures are now available regarding the declining death-rate in the Soviet Union.

During the last 13 years the number has fallen by as much as 44 per cent.
In the Ukrainian Soviet Republic the annual number of deaths for every 10,000 inhabitants has dropped from 212 in 1913 to 128 in 1935. In the Polish West Ukraine the corresponding figure in 1934 was 171.

Soviet White Russia and those parts of White Russia belonging to Poland show similar picture.

In the white Russian Republic, death-rate in 1935 was 130 per 10,000 inhabitants as against 178 in 1913. In Polish White Russia on an average 150 people out of every 10,000 died annually during 1929 to 1933.

In Soviet Karelia, the number of children born in 1935 was 199 per 10,000 inhabitants as against 45 in Finland.

In Soviet Republic of Volga Germans, the figures were 256 for the first quarter of 1935 as against only 62 in Germany.

Germany's Internal Debt

BERLIN (By Air Mail.)
"Until recently, Germany's internal debt appeared in official statements of the Nazi Government as the relatively modest sum of two thousand million marks. Nazis now admit that the internal debt of the State is much greater but continue to disguise it. It is necessary to resort to other means to find the extent of the internal debt. The best way to do it is to examine the bill circulation."

Since the advent of the Nazi Government, the total amount of bills outstanding in Germany has risen from 8.5 thousand million to 26.8 million marks, or an increase of 18.3 thousand million. This enormous increase is accounted for solely by the Government's acceptance, direct and indirect.

From March 1933 to May 1935, the budget receipts reached 17 thousand million marks, expenditures and the officially recognised increase in the debt amounted to 43 thousand million marks; by valuing the internal debt at 18.3 million marks as indicated above one may obtain an accurate idea of its enormous importance in the German financial economy. Nevertheless, the figure does not appear in any of the German financial returns but is completely hidden. It must be regarded as the principle source of finance for German re-armament."

Nippon National Debt

TOKYO (By Air Mail.)

The Japanese national debt has reached the "danger limit" of 10,000 million yen at which Mr. Takahashi, some time back, proposed to make an end of further borrowing. It has gradually risen from 2,500 millions in 1913 to 4,800 millions in 1923—6,400 millions in 1931—8,700 millions in 1933—and to 9,982 millions last November. A large part of the "red ink bonds" required for current budget remains unabsorbed and it is therefore possible that by the end of the next financial year, the total national debt will have exceeded eleven thousand million yen. The placing of new bonds may now gradually become more difficult.

One-third of the deposits of all banks and saving institutions are already absorbed by such bonds and while their acceptance by the banks hitherto facilitated by the moderate financial needs of the trade and industry, there is every likelihood that these needs will now grow to a considerable extent.

Russia And The Far-East

"Moscow does not dream of giving up her position in the Far East," declares the "Zetschrift Geopolitik." "The Soviet Union is neither strong enough nor weak enough to give Japan a free hand."

"The security of the West is necessary so long as the industrialisation and settlement of Transbaikalia is so far advanced that this territory is not only safe against inundation from Chinese colonists and Japanese tanks but also an effective base for military operations in the East."

"Russia is accordingly working with extraordinary capacity. This is evident not only from Bluecher's vast land, sea and air armaments but also from trifling incidents that remain unknown to the outside world."

"There was, for example, the mutiny of 32,000 Mongol towards the end of 1933 thrice as much as in 1935."

"Our expenditure on public health will amount to 90 million roubles as against 40 million in 1935."

"We all know that our rich Ukraine is haunting the imagination of the German Nazis and Polish land-owners. They dream of transforming Ukraine into a German-Polish colony under the excuse of bringing "independence" to its people."

"When the Ukrainian workers and Kolkhosians hear that the Polish colonists and Nazi chiefs are so much worrying about their liberty, they find it necessary to verify whether their powder is still very dry and their swords still sharp."

Ukraine's Reply To German Plans Of Colonization

MOSCOW (By Air Mail.)

Commenting on the ebullitions in the Nazi and the Polish Press regarding their ambitions to colonize Ukraine, M. Loubtcheuko, the President of the Council of Commissions of the People of Soviet Ukraine, delivered a very fiery speech at the recent session of the executive committee of the U.S.S.R.

"We can assert without bragging," he declared "that if an enemy imposed a war upon us, we would show him that the people who have created a Socialist regime will not allow it to be colonised so easily. We tell them openly to take care lest by undertaking an adventurous campaign against the Soviet Union, they might dig their own grave."

"The Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine occupies among the foremost places in the economic and political life as well as the military organisation of the U.S.S.R. and it will without hesitation, approve any military budget destined to strengthen the Red Army for the defence of the country."

During the year 1935, we gave as much as 60 million tons of coal to the Soviet Union. The metallurgical factories of Ukraine produced over 7.6 million tons of cast-iron as against 4.4 millions in 1934.

In order to understand what our metallurgical industry has achieved, it may be mentioned that the factories in the region of Dnieper alone produced over 250,000 tons of cast-iron more than the entire production of the factories in Japan.

Our total production of steel amounted to 5.4 million tons which is 590 thousand tons greater than that produced in that country.

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wheat much before the time assigned and in quantity it was fifty per cent. greater than that in the year 1934.

Our Stakhanovists have further promised 2.5 million tons of sugar to Stalin which is much more than the entire production of Tsarist Russia.

We have practically no illiteracy to-day and are besides attempting to give higher technical education to all our ordinary workers. We have over 367,000 students. Our expenditure on public instruction is estimated for 1936 at over 180 million roubles per year which would have almost lost Outer Mongolia to the Soviets. No one heard of it until the revolt was ruthlessly crushed by Russian cavalry and tanks.

"Russia is at present contemplating to achieve one particular object through the League of Nations. That is the abolition of the demilitarized and internationalized zone of the Dardanelles."

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New King Stands Test

EDWARD VIII: TURKEY AND MUSIC: HOW TO LIVE LONG: RUSSIAN CAVALRY:

The "Daily Herald" writes:—King Edward VIII (the name that sounds so strange will soon come naturally to the tongue) succeeds to a heavy and a high responsibility.

The duties of a modern constitutional king call for qualities very different from those of the monarchs of the older world—qualities, perhaps, of an even higher order.

Those qualities the man whom we have been used to call "the Prince" has already shown. And there is more than confidence—there is certainty—that he will be a worthy successor to his father. His devotion to duty, his tact and quick understanding, his sympathy with the people over whom he is called upon to reign, have already been tested and proved.

And he is—perhaps greatest asset of all—a very human person. The man will never be lost in the King. He has been, and will remain (for it is fundamental in his nature), not above but of the people. He has a deep-rooted hatred of shams and false dignities.

He has mingled freely and simply on a footing of equal manhood with all classes. He has seen and talked with the workers in their factories and in their homes. And never has he condescended or patronised. He has been a friendly visitor, a man moving among his fellow-men.

His courage is proverbial. So to-day the country, mourning George V, feels confident that in his son and successor it has a King who will fill well and worthily the place to which he has been called, a man whose aim and whose pride it will be to reign as a democratic sovereign over a democratic people.

Western Music In Turkey

LONDON, (By Air Mail.) Herr Paul Hindemith, the German modernist composer and viola player, is going to Turkey in February to organise the efforts to introduce Western music there. Herr Hindemith, who is in London to give two broadcasts for the B. B. C., said this in an interview. "Arabian music has hitherto monopolised Turkey," he said, "but Kemal Ataturk has introduced European schools, orchestras, and teachers. In Istanbul the former musicians of the Sultan have been formed into a symphony orchestra and there is

another symphony orchestra in Angora.

"The people still like Arabian music, but the Government does not. I shall be employed in Angora by the Ministry of Education."

The first performance in England of Herr Hindemith's viola concerto "Der Schwanendreher" (The Swan-keeper) is being given at a B. B. C. symphony concert. It is based on old German folk songs. Herr Hindemith said that he did not know the exact meaning of the title.

"I wrote it," he said, "in order to get out of my mind tunes with which I have to work daily in the State school, Berlin, where I am teaching."

RUSSIA HOPING FOR FASTER HORSES

MOSCOW, (By mail.) Faster and stronger horses for the Russian cavalry, and better racehorses, are expected as a result of the recent Russian purchases of British blood-stock.

Nearly all the horses were stallions and they are being sent to the Government farms, where the animals for the army are bred. A number, however, will go to the race courses.

General Budenny, Russia's famous cavalry commander, is head of the Horse Breeding Department of the Commissariat of Agriculture. Horses are his chief interest and he is said to be looking forward anxiously to see the result of the Government's purchases in England—Indian Allied News.

PROGRESS

VIENNA, (By mail.) A short-wave wireless transmitter has now been installed in the centuries-old fire observation post in the steeple of St. Stephens cathedral in the heart of Vienna.

Years ago an observer was stationed in the steeple and if he saw smoke or flames dropped a note to a runner, giving his estimate of the location. Then came the telescope and charts which enabled the observer to give the exact location of the fire.

The next step came with the invention of the telephone and now comes short-wave wireless, by which the observer in the tower is able to be in constant touch not only with the brigade headquarters, but with every fire-engine in every part of the city.—Indian Allied News.

HIS LAST MEAL

TOURS, FRANCE, (By mail.) The contented look of one of his goats aroused the suspicions of a farmer who lived near Tours, and who had been searching for his wallet. Fetching a rifle, he shot the animal and opened up its stomach. Inside he found his driving licence still intact, but the wallet and banknotes were almost indistinguishable.—Indian Allied News.

A Fighter To The End

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE

Many people, when they first met Shapurji Saklatvala were deceived by his invariably courteous manner into believing that they could twist him round their fingers. But it was never very long before they found out their mistake. For behind his never failing courtesy was a courage, an obstinacy and a determination second to none. Sak held every opinion strongly, and was prepared to argue his point of view to the very end. His keen brain and ready wit made him a formidable opponent, writes Mr. R. Bishop in an English paper.

But, however, strongly he held an opinion and differed from his comrades on some point at issue, his loyalty was such that he would take second place to none in carrying through a decision once it had been made.

And his loyalty was put to many a severe test. During his second period in Parliament, 1924-26, I was working with him all the time and saw the pressure that was brought to bear on him, pressure of a personal as well as of a political character.

For the first year or two after his election as M.P. for North Battersea there were many who tried to get him to break from the Communist Party. The under-Secretaryship of State for India was the smallest of the in-

ducements held out if only he would be more "orthodox" in his politics. After Sak lost his seat in 1929 I still remained in close contact with him, right till the very end.

Sak lived and died a poor man. A member of the wealthy Tata family—his mother was a sister of Jamshedji Tata, the founder of the famous firm—he always refused to hold a shillingsworth of stock in it—preferring to be a salaried employee.

His fighting propensities were no post-war development. In his youth in India he quickly earned recognition as a fighter for the national cause. For a few months he worked in the Manchester office of Tata's then he came to London, where his family made him a life member of the National Liberal Club. Here, so the idea went, Sak would meet all the really respectable friends of Indian freedom.

He did; and having met them, he didn't think much of them. Among those he met was Lord Morley.

The outcome of a furious argument with "Honest Jack," as Morley liked to be known, was Sak's resignation from the Liberal mausoleum and his entry into working-class politics via the Independent Labour Party.

When Sak went back to India in

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE TO BE 112!

"Don't Drink, Smoke Or Tire Your Brain"

CAIRO, (By air mail.) If you want to live to a ripe old age, says Aam Mohamed, a Cairo milkman who claims to be 112 years old, do not drink, smoke, indulge in pleasure and above all, do not tire your brain by learning.

Aam Mohamed still milks his goats and delivers the milk from door to door in Cairo, often climbing several flights of stairs to do so. He enjoys three hearty meals daily, two of which consist of beans and the third of meat and vegetables.

Aam Mohamed only married once and his wife is still living. He says that she is much younger than he, but the difference cannot be so large as their youngest son is sixty-five.—Reuter.

Hitler Opens Olympic Games

GARMISCH, (Bavaria) Feb. 6. Herr Hitler, surrounded by Herren Goebbels, Himmeler, Blomberg and other Nazi leaders, opened the Winter Olympic games in a snowstorm in the presence of 75,000 spectators.

Bands played the "Horstwessel song" and "Deutschland Uber Alles." As the flag of each nation was lowered in salute, Herr Hitler responded with upraised arm.

A sensation was provided by the British threat to withdraw the Ice Hockey team in consequence of the suspension of two English-born Canadian members by the International Hockey Association.—Reuter.

Daylight Burglary At Byculla

A daring daylight house-breaking and robbery case was reported to the Byculla Police on Friday afternoon. The complainant one Mr. Godhino, proprietor of a Hotel in reporting the case stated that the padlock of his house had been wrenched off the door and someone had entered the house and removed jewellery worth about Rs. 600. The police visited the scene and are making inquiries. So far no arrests have been made.

COMMOTION IN BHULESHWAR

Leakage In Electric Main Causes Explosion

A loud report of an explosion and two lids of man-holes flying in the air caused a commotion in Bhuleshwar early on Friday morning. It was found on inquiry that there was a leakage in one of the Electric mains, which had caused the explosion. The necessary repairs were effected shortly after the incident was reported to the Bombay Electric Supply Company.

Burhanpur Mill Strike Crisis

Mr. Bulakhilal, Vice-President of the Tapti Mill Workmen Union, wires from Burhanpur under date February 7:—

The Tapti Mill strike situation is grave and critical. Peace talks with Seth Noshervanji, a director who came for settlement, having failed, the labourers refused to surrender meekly unconditionally as desired by the management. The Management is trying to break the strike.

As a sequel to picketing seven arrests have been made, including Messrs. Jayawant, Dhondabhai, Ramcharan, Babulal and Haridas. The strikers are firm.—United Press.

Cotton Ginning And Pressing Factories' Act

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes the following:—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on A Bill to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, it is notified that Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil, M.L.C., has signed the Report of the Select Committee and that Mr. S. S. Tolani, M.L.C., has signed the same subject to a minute of dissent as shown below:—

I regret I have to differ from the majority of my colleagues inasmuch as the fine of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) prescribed under clauses 3 and 4 and subsequent fine for daily breach of Rs. 200 under clause 3 is very excessive. Such a deterrent punishment under this Act is both unfair and inequitable. The fine of Rs. 1,500 laid down in the original Bill was rather more than should have been suggested.

Epidemic Of Thefts In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent.) VILE PARLE, Friday.

The residents of Vile Parle are feeling a bit nervous about the safety of their property as the cases of open broad day light thefts are increasing of late. About a week ago a house on Vallabh Road

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, February 8.
S.S. Jaladuta, Captain H. M. Williams, Arrived from Basra via Coast Ports, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co.
S.S. Kenya, Captain J. D. Eadie, Arrived from Durban via Marmagoa, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
S.S. Clan McVicar, Captain S. Y. Strange, Arrived from Fowey via Glasgow, Liverpool and Port Said, Agents James Finlay and Co.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, February 8.
S.S. Somali, Captain T. H. Kemp, Sailed for Koba via Colombo, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
S.S. K'dderpore, Captain R. R. Burge, Sailed for Koba via Colombo, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
S.S. Jalamohor, Captain F. Cranby, Sailed for Colombo via Tuticorin, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co.
S.S. Barenfels, Captain J. Muller, Sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd.
S.S. Kewickhall, Captain F. J. Harris, Sailed for Calcutta, Agents K. L. Nixon and Co.
S.S. Islami, Captain T. R. Dew, Sailed for Jeddah via Karachi, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.

LOADING

Bombay, February 8.
 The following steamer entered for loading on 8-2-36:—
S.S. Kenya for African Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, February 8.
 3 City of Auckland, 5283, Karachi, 8-2 K Nixon and Co.
 4 Tango Maru, 4233, Kobe, 11-2 N. Y. Kaisha.
 6 Clan Macvicar, 3621, Bhavnagar, 12-2 J. Finlay and Co.
 8 Genoa Maru, 4834, Yokohama, 12-2 N. Y. Kaisha.
 9 Barenfels 4679, Antwerp 8-2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
 11 President Monroe 6195, New York, 8-2 F. F. Campbell and Co.
 14 C. Comorin, 3424, U. K. 11-2, K. Nixon and Co.
 15 K'dderpore, 3263, Japan, 3-2, M. M. and Co.
 16 Serbino, 2647, Karachi, 10-2, J. Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Lahore, 3161, Rangoon, 14-2, M. M. and Co.
 6 Atlantic Maru, 4254, Japan, 18-2, M. M. and Co.
 8 Glenmoor 2649 N. F. N. F. Graham's Trading Co.
 15 Victoria Marie 882, Tuticorin, 14-2, Merchant S. N. Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK
 A Hashemi 298, M'Coast, 8-2, S. Hassam & Co.
 D.E. Jalamohan, 3146, Colombo 8-2 Scindia S. N. Co.
 F Islami 3617, Jeddah, 9-2, T. Morrison & Co.
 M Lady, Denison Pender, 841, N.F., N.F., Eastern Telegraph Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
 Quiloo 11-2, M. M. and Co.
 Strathnaver 13-2, P. and O. S. N. Co.
 Ranchi 20-2, P. and O. S. N. Co.
 Maloja 27-2, P. and O. S. N. Co.
 Masula 18-2 M. M. and Co.
 FROM LIVERPOOL.
 Elysia 12-2, Graham's Trading Co., Ltd.
 City of Venice, 14-2, Killick Nixon and Co.
 Clan McVicar, 17-2, James Finlay and Co.
 FROM GERMANY.
 Weissenfels, 11-2, Lionel Edward.
 Ockenfels 16-2 Lionel Edward.
 Aagtekerk 29-2 Lionel Edward.
 FROM NEW YORK.
 Steel Age 14-2, M. M. and Co.
 City of Lyons 22-2 F. F. Campbell and Co.
 Pres. Van Buren, 20-2, F. F. Campbell and Co.
 FROM CHINA & JAPAN.
 Mantai Maru, 9-2, O. S. Kaisha.
 Mayebashi Maru, 15-2 N. Y. Kaisha.
 Murotan Maru, 18-2, N. Y. Kaisha.
 Borneo Maru 10-2 O. S. Kaisha.
 Iwatesen Maru 23-2 O. S. Kaisha.
 Salko Maru 26-2 O. S. Kaisha.
 Argun Maru 28-2 O. S. Kaisha.
 Soudan 16-2, M. M. and Co.
 FROM BASRAH.
 Varela 8-2, M. M. and Co.
 Baroda 13-2, M. M. and Co.
 Varna 15-2 M. M. and Co.
 Bandra, 20-2, M. M. and Co.
 FROM RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.
 Jalorajan, 13-2, Scindia S. N.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Bombay Buys Dhories

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.
 A Liverpool firm writes:—
 Cloth—Bombay has bought dhories, light whites prints and dyed goods. Taking India as a whole, however, business has been extremely disappointing. Demand from Colombo has covered a wide range of cloth, including dhories, shirtings, mulls, jacquets, printers and fancies. A feature has been the Kvelier interest displayed by Java. Mulls, supers, worsted bordered sateens and fancies have all been in request and some of the contracts have been for larger quantities than have been taken for some time.

Rangoon has sent a number of low offers for various cloths but has only given out isolated orders for voiles and lawns. Dyeing cloths have attracted wider attention from South America and a larger business would be possible if bids were raised slightly.

Yarn—It has been a difficult week for spinners. There has been any amount of enquiry for American Yarn but manufacturers have been hesitant about buying on account of the uncertain trend of the raw material. Business has been distributed very unevenly. On one or days substantial weights have been taken especially in Hosiery qualities and some producers have been able to stiffen margins.

Both Germany and the Netherlands have been buyers of fine Yarn but export business as a whole, whether in American or Egyptian counts has been poor.

ANALYSIS OF TIN CONSUMPTION

The January issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin, published by the Hague Statistical Office, gives some preliminary figures of tin production and consumption in 1935. World production was 128,000 tons in the calendar year 1935, compared with 108,637 tons and 117,681 tons respectively in 1934. Although the consumption figures show an encouraging increase of 29 per cent over 1934, they are still considerably lower than the record level of 175,025 tons reached in 1929. The prospects for tin consumption appear favourable, for an upward trend is shown in the moving average consumption graphs of a number of important countries.

DECREASE IN FRANCE.
 Considering the twelve month period ended November 1935, the only country for which there is an appreciable decrease in consumption is France, and this may be due to the transfer of the Saar from France to Germany in February 1935. The increase of 11.3 per cent in Germany was almost exactly equivalent to the decrease in France. Notable increases are recorded for U.S.A., 31.7 per cent; Russia, 27.6 per cent; and Italy, 42.3 per cent. The following table gives the consumption statistics for those countries which used more than 5,000 tons in the year under review (in tons of 2,240 lbs).

	Year ended Nov. 1935	1934	% increase
U. S. A.	59,793	44,375	+34.7
United Kingdom	22,240	20,971	+6.1
Germany	10,790	9,641	+11.9
France	8,235	9,233	-11.8
U. S. S. R.	6,929	5,832	+17.6
Italy	5,735	4,014	+42.3
Other Countries	25,164	23,768	+5.9
Apparent World Consumption	138,906	117,564	+18.2
World Consumption in manufactures (Approx.)	137,000	131,000	+4.6
Approximate change in Consumers' stocks	+2,000	-13,400	

TIN STOCKS
 The visible stocks of tin at the end of December 1935 were 13,841 tons, a decrease of 1,491 tons during the month. As compared with the beginning of the year, visible stocks decreased by 3,266 tons, while consumers' stocks increased by upwards of 2,000 tons.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.
 World tinplate production in 1935 was approximately 3,385,000 tons, compared with 3,679,000 tons in 1934, and the world's output of motor vehicles was 5,150,000 in 1935 against 3,737,000 in 1934.

cases cheese.
S.S. Varsova, agents M. M. and Co., from Busrah:—11970 baskets dates; 35 bags gall nuts; 37 bags galls; 80 bags mash.
 From Khoramghar:—600 bags barley.
 From Bushire:—46 bags almonds.
 From Karachi:—763 bags cotton; 55 bags salt; 10 bags rice raw; 45 kags rose water; 113 loose motor tyres; 129 bags wheat flour; 9 bags paper khar; 26 bags almonds seed; 13 bags almond kernels; 73 bags asafetida; 30 bags raisins; 89 loose electric poles; 231 bales potatoes.

S.S. Jalorajan, agents S. St. N. Co., from Rangoon:—20525 bags rice.
 From Tuticorin:—38 bales cotton yarn.
 From Cochín:—100 bales cotton yarn; 85 bales potatoes.

EARNINGS OF TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of January 1936 and for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1936, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:

	For the month of January 1935	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,94,375	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,42,184	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	6,13,791	
	For the month of January 1936	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	2,75,734	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,84,167	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	7,22,009	
	For Fiscal year upto January 31, 1935	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	31,22,548	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	36,14,333	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	59,64,547	
	For current fiscal year upto January 31, 1936	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	25,50,995	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	23,63,264	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	45,67,436	

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF IMPERIAL BANK

The Bank Rate, which had remained unchanged at 3½ per cent since February 1935 was reduced by the Reserve Bank authorities to 3 per cent, on the 28th November last. The Imperial Bank Advance Rate was reduced from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent, from the same date.
 The improvement in the demand for money which occurred earlier in the year has not been maintained. The advances and bills discounted in India of the Scheduled Banks, which stood at 108½ crores on the 5th July, fell away to Rs. 15 crores by the 20th December, while the Banks' deposits in India increased from Rs. 207½ crores to Rs. 221½ crores in the same period.
 Except for a sharp relapse in the speculative issues in August, Government Securities have been in steady demand throughout the half-year. The weight of money in the market has pushed up the prices of all maturities while sales of Treasury Bills have been at abnormally low rates.
 Sterling Exchange has ruled steady with bullion exports continuing to be the predominant factor. Speculation in silver as a result of American purchases has been rife and heavy losses were incurred last month consequent on a precipitate fall in prices due to a change in the methods adopted by the American Treasury. Other markets stood up to the crisis well and the situation is now more healthy.
 Commodity prices generally have risen, exceptions being cotton and rubber. There was a heavy slump in nearly all commodities in August and September but prices have since recovered and jute, rice, rubber, sugar and wheat all show an improvement on the half-year.
 The decrease in trading advances and the present low return thereon, coupled with the small yield now obtainable on Treasury Bills, have adversely affected the Bank's profits for the half-year. The Bank has, however, benefited by the continued high security prices.
 The usual and necessary provisions having been made, the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 36,65,898-12-6 which, with Rs. 32,27,555-14-5 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1935, makes a total of Rs. 68,93,454-10-11.
 This sum the Directors of the Bank have disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 p.c. per annum free of income-tax	33,75,000	0	0
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
3. Transferred to Pension Funds	1,58,200	0	0
4. Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	28,60,294	10	11
Total	68,93,403	10	11

(Continued from column 5.)
 annas per lb. and whilst prices are not remunerative, it is very likely that other Mills will follow suit and will be able to make some sales in the next few days. Dealers have made purchases more or less on a speculative basis in the hope of improvement in prices in the next few days. It is feared, however, that at the upcountry Mills have been trying to satisfy the requirements of the buyers in the consuming districts, oftake in the local market will not show any material improvement until cotton prices show a substantial improvement in the next few days.

Some of the local Mills have arranged sales of coarse counts to the extent of 8,000 bales during the week on the basis of 8 to 5 1/8 (Continued in column 4.)

EASIER FEELING IN YARN MARKET

Manchester Prices Very High

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.
 A distinctly easier feeling has prevailed in our market throughout the whole past week and prices have experienced a further decline in almost all kinds of yarns. Even the present quotations given out by the dealers are nominal inasmuch as there has been continued absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming districts during the last several days. The sharp decline in cotton, the absence of confidence amongst dealers and consumers and the resultant nervousness in all principal yarn markets of this country have been responsible for such a state of affairs at present. Buyers have been making purchases of very limited quantities sufficient for their immediate requirements. Reports from the consuming districts all over India have been unsatisfactory. It is further reported that Southern India Mills have been competing with each other in their race of reduction in prices of their yarns with the result that buyers have lost confidence and they naturally prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing any purchases in bulk. This has seriously affected the prices of other Mills in the country and it is surprising that some of these Mills have now been offering ridiculous prices in many cases and have not therefore been able to make sales of any importance. On the whole, feeling of nervousness continues in all principal yarn markets and although the present level of prices is low and attractive, turnover is very restricted on account of absence of confidence. Stocks in the consuming districts are not large, but buyers still anticipate a further decline in prices and therefore naturally prefer to wait for a better opportunity to make fresh purchases. The future tendency of the market is yet not very hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS
 Manchester prices are still very high in spite of sharp decline in cotton. Manchester Spinners have not reduced their prices for some reason or other. Naturally therefore no forward business has been possible in Manchester Yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.
 Turnover during the week has been limited and confined to popular counts and well-known tickets. Speculators seem to have burnt their fingers in mercerised yarns as well as other yarns with the result that they seem to be out of the market at least for the time being. Forward business has not been possible during the week on account of the nervousness prevailing in the market as a result of continued sharp decline in cotton prices and absence of demand from the consuming centres. The arrivals are moderate at present. In case of single and two-fold grey yarns, prices have declined further although the replacing prices are higher in both these cases. Sample has been heavily fluctuating in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained practically unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS.
 Official prices of Italian Yarns during the week have been reduced by Rs. 0-1-0 per lb. in 150 Denier only. In all other Deniers, prices remain unchanged. There has been a good enquiry for Delustred Italian Yarns but stocks have been very limited in 150 Denier and no business has therefore been possible. There is also a scarcity of Delustred Yarns in Japanese qualities with the result that buyers are unable to obtain their requirements in any quality except in 120 Denier superior quality. In case of Lustrated Yarns, in spite of some recent decline in Italian prices, no sales of importance are expected as even the present level of prices is much higher compared with the prices of Japanese Yarns. Reports from Japan are yet not very assuring and a further increase in production is anticipated in that country. Japanese Spinners have therefore been showing anxiety to sell their production in Indian markets at the present level of prices but the buyers have been making purchase only on a moderate scale for fear of a further decline in prices. In the circumstances, it is but natural that forward business in Japanese Yarns is also very limited and we therefore do not expect any heavy arrivals in Japanese Yarn in the next few weeks as a result of which, prices are likely to rule steadier in course of time. Reports from consuming districts go to show that stocks of yarns as well as of cloth are not heavy but the absence of confidence has been responsible for limited demand for yarns. The position is getting healthier slowly and slowly and the future outlook seems to be more hopeful than during the past few months.

INDIAN YARNS.
 Some of the local Mills have arranged sales of coarse counts to the extent of 8,000 bales during the week on the basis of 8 to 5 1/8

IT IS ALL VERY CONFUSING IN COTTON

Tendency To Help New Crop At The Expense Of Old

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.
 New taxation or inflation? Both Wall Street and cotton are interested in those alternatives. Both politics, as ever, are the inculcable factor, states Messrs. Langley and Company.
 Mr. Roosevelt's position is not too easy. New taxation never won an election. On the other hand, too much orthodoxy is almost equally undesirable. If we remember rightly, Mr. Roosevelt before his election as President appeared almost to stress orthodoxy. After his election his adherence to principles previously known as "sound" was not so apparent.

Maybe the solution will lie in gentle progress in one direction while looking towards the other. The movement, we suspect, will be towards inflation. Meanwhile, the cotton market, as a result of what appears to be rather hurried legislation, has had a somewhat bewildering week. This Senator Smith introduced his bill for the liquidation of Government cotton holdings by means of weekly sales of not more than 25,000 and not less than 15,000 bales. The Senate Agricultural Committee deferred action on the bill until "later in the week." The Bankhead Bill on the recommendation of the President was repealed by the Senate without debate. The assumption is that its removal will clear the way for fresh legislation to control next season's crop. There is, in fact, such a bill. On the 4th February, with the Lower Chamber Committee's approval of the measure, the Agricultural Committee of both Houses of Congress adopted the revised substitute bill for the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act. But that Bill appears to be a secret. Its details have been most studiously ignored by all who cable news to Bombay. It is, however, being considered by the Senate to-day.

It is all very confusing. But, as we have stressed on many previous occasions, the continuance of a sharp discount for new crop relative to old is the surest way of slowing down consumption, stopping exports and getting the market into a jam. Before there has been even pretence of normality about cotton trading, that discount must be removed. Either old crop must decline or new crop advance. Old crop is in practical effect the property of Government. New crop is potentially the property of a large number of voters in the next election.

Our conclusion is that the tendency will be to help new crop at the expense of old. There has been such a succession of disturbing news that the law of averages now suggests the following:

Export demand for styles other than Broach has been rather better. Lancashire has been active and on a smaller scale the Continent also has been interested in Indian cotton. Even in Japan there have been days when the demand looked like broadening. But Japan is still disappointing and export commitments to the Far East from now onwards are very much below normal. Looking ahead in Bombay we feel that at a later date a favourable opportunity will occur for purchases. But we feel that the dominant factor must remain the Broach crop. When something over 50 per cent of the crop is marketed selling will automatically ease and at that time (possibly the end of this month or the beginning of March) purchases are to be recommended. Meanwhile, at or under 130 Broach does not look dear.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	New York, February 7.	Corresponding	Season	Week
	To date	This week	1934/35	1935
Total in Sight, excluding (linters)	10,361	152	6,627	114 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,906	143	2,853	106 bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,287	175	3,105	112 bales
Of which to Japan	1,115	27	1,118	24 bales
Of which to China	34	3	65	15 bales
Of which to Great Britain	965	32	507	13 bales
Of which to Germany	575	24	243	5 bales
Stock at New York	—	5	—	30 bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,512	—	2,771 bales
Stock at U. S. Interior	—	—	—	—
Towns	—	2,196	—	738 bales
World's visible supply	—	8,099	—	8,223 bales
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,499	—	6,302 bales
Forwarded to the world's Mills (excluding linters)	6,968	226	5,643	206 bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,071	85	3,802	72 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Sugar Market Report

Bombay, Feb. 7.
 Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the early part and steady during the latter part of the week under review, prices fluctuating within very narrow limits of about 1 to 1-1/2 annas per cwt. Demand continued on a limited scale. During the week, no direct business is reported to have been placed in the market by any of the Import Houses, as the prices ruling in the supplying market were much above the local parity. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—
 Java-Ready, Rs. 13/9 and Rs. 13/8/6.
 January, Rs. 4/1 and Rs. 4.
 Feb.-March, Rs. 4/2 and Rs. 4/2.
 Deshi Sugars, Rs. 12/15 to 13/6 and Rs. 12/14 to 13/5.
 Export from Java during December 1935 was estimated at 65,114 tons as compared with 99,392 and 97,127 tons during the same months of 1934 and 1935 respectively. Stocks on the 1st January 1936, were estimated at 1,176,573 tons.

Receipts of Deshi Sugars by Rail in Bombay during the month of January 1936, estimated at about 78,132 bags, as against 50,396 and 17,580 bags during the same months of 1935 and 1934 respectively. Offtake and Stocks:—There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week. Offtake during the week is estimated at about 10,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,85,000 bags. The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
 Fine White Java Sugar:—
 Ready, Rs. 13/8/6 per cwt.
 Transhipment, Rs. 4/1 per cwt.
 F. B. H.
 Shipment January, Rs. 4/1 per cwt., F. B. H.
 Shipment Feb.-March, Rs. 4/2/6 per cwt., F. B. H.
 Britania:—
 Ready, Rs. 14/11 per cwt.
 Br. Refined:—
 Ready, Rs. 14/1 per cwt.
 Africa:—
 Ready, Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
 Deshi Sugars:—Rs. 12/15 to 13/6/6.
 Tunc:—5 1/2 to 5 1/4.

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Ottawa Shackles For Indian Trade "OMNIBUS AGREEMENT" X'RAYED

Sircar Exposes Director Of Information's 'Speculative Conclusions'

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.
Mr. Nallin Ranjan Sarker, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, has issued the following statement in connection with the articles that have been published by the Director of Information upon the subject of the Ottawa Trade Agreement:

I have read with great interest the series of articles recently released to the press by the Director of Information, Delhi, on the Ottawa Agreement and its working.

SPECULATIVE CONCLUSIONS

At the outset the question has been posed as to what a refusal on the part of India to negotiate the Agreement would have meant for her, that is the query on which the entire rationale of the trade pact as unfolded in the series of articles, has been based. We may not envisage the exact consequence of a hypothetical situation like this, but against the background of the conditions which prevailed at the inception of the Agreement and have developed in recent years, we may formulate only some sort of speculative conclusions. It is true that in the event of India's non-participation in the Agreement, she would have incurred some loss on account of hides and skins (tanned), tea, coffee, spices, tank oil, casks, coal, oil seeds (excluding linseed in which Argentina, a non-Empire country, is competitive with India) and pig lead, for, in all these commodities other Empire countries are serious rivals of India in the U. K. market. But it is significant to note that although the 'share' of the U. K. in the exports of these items had formed about 66 per cent before the Ottawa Agreement and since increased to about 69 per cent in 1934-35, the volume of exports to the U. K. on these accounts has by this period declined nearly to the extent of 23 per cent, from about Rs. 35 crores to about Rs. 27 crores. Which, in other words, means that despite the stimulus given by the Ottawa preferences to U. K.'s offtake of these articles, nothing much of a positive and substantial advantage has accrued to India.

POSITION IN NUT-SHELL

The position, as can be judged to-day is that, while the U. K. would substantially lose, India would probably lose less. It would not have been so great a loss as has been sought to be impressed by the Director of Information. Besides, India would have been spared the unfriendly feeling which the foreign trade policy of India as embodied in the Ottawa scheme of preferences has aroused in other countries towards India's exports.

Next, an attempt has been made to prove that the Ottawa Agreement has caused no diversion of trade and in this connection an analytical account of certain items of exports has been given in the articles. I do not think that the account is quite exhaustive. Even so, the analysis of the individual items of exports leads us to the fact that in certain items, India has not gained in the U. K. market to the extent of her losses in other countries. The Director of Information himself admits that: "It is true that the gains so far made in the United Kingdom market have not been sufficient to compensate for the losses in other markets," and adds by way of explanation that "the contraction of demand in foreign markets has been due to the operation of special factors." There may not, therefore, have been a case of direct diversion, so to say, which rarely happens in international commerce.

"SPECIAL FACTORS."

Frequent references have been made in the articles to certain

"special factors" as being mainly responsible for the results we have before us. There may be divergence of opinions as to the degree of emphasis to be laid on some or other factors, but one may take it that much of the increase in the exports of India's non-preferred commodities to the U. K. and to other countries is due directly or indirectly to the Industrial recovery that began slowly but steadily in the U. K. and several other countries since 1933. At the same time the relatively less increase in case of India's exports of preferred goods as against non-preferred goods indicates that the preferences have not rendered any special assistance to India's exports in the United Kingdom where the index of industrial activity moved from 88 in 1932 to 93 in 1933 and to 104 in 1934.

DIMINISHED TRADE BALANCE.

The Ottawa Agreement has not ensured to India the necessary balance of trade which she vitally needs to meet her annual recurring foreign commitments; rather it has tended to diminish the balance. If due to the series of bi-lateral trade treaties entered into by the foreign countries, the prospects of an expansion of Indian exports have been growing uncertain, then it is common sense to suggest that, either the U. K., to whom the major portion of India's foreign obligations is due, should increase her offtake of Indian merchandise to a much greater extent so as to enable India to realize the necessary trade balance, or India should be left with ample scope for negotiating advantageous trade treaties with other countries, so that the reactions of their economic policies may be provided against and also some expansion of India's exports in those markets may be ensured.

LIMITED SCOPE.

Judging from the slowing down of the rate of increase in the offtake of India's exports by Britain in 1934-35, it seems probable that in the conditions created by these factors the scope for such increase is very limited. In the circumstances, the continuance of the Ottawa Agreement in its present form will not at all benefit India to the requisite extent. The scope of its terms must needs be substantially curtailed in view of the fact admitted by the Director of Information that an advance has not taken place in U. K.'s offtake of all the articles of India's export, enjoying preference and that it has remained particularly confined to such commodities as rice, groundnut, tea and other hard wood. It would undoubtedly require considerable amount of detailed examination to suggest definite lines of amending the Agreement, but one dominant consideration which comes to my mind is that certain items of India's imports should be disentangled from the terms of the Ottawa Agreement, so as to make it possible for India to extend similar preferences to some of her other good customers.

"OMNIBUS" AGREEMENT.

I should attach special importance to this aspect of the question because if the present omnibus character of the Ottawa Agreement continues, it would hardly leave any scope to India to enter into any mutually advantageous trade agreement with any third country in view of the special limitations imposed by the Indo-British Trade Agreement. Art. III of the Pact provides that differential margin of duty established in accordance with principles laid down in the Pact "as between United Kingdom goods, on the one hand and foreign goods on the other, shall not be altered to the detriment of United Kingdom goods."

AGENT REFUSES TO RECONSIDER

Over 1,400, Men Affected
By Secunderabad
Lock-out

SECUNDERABAD, February 8.
There was slight change in the Lock-out situation in Lalaguda railway workshops to-day when notice was put up by authorities explaining that the men have been discharged as they refused to work and notifying that the administration desired to re-engage such of them as wish to be re-employed upto the number required for the work in hand.

The notice adds that the number to be re-engaged at the start will be upto 850 of the men discharged after which further re-engagements will be made from time to time as it is necessary. The administration hopes to re-engage at first 850 men within a fortnight.

Meanwhile, representatives of Railway Men's Unions waited on the Agent at noon to-day and sought reinstatement of the men discharged, alleging there was sufficient justification for the refusal of the men to work.

The agent declined to reconsider his orders. 1,450 men have been affected by the lock-out.—A. P.

MORE LIGHT ON THAT LIBEL

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, February 8.
It is reported the Director of Public Information told the Finance Committee that the Home Department and not he was responsible for the views expressed in 'India in 1933-34'.

LABOUR WEEK ARRESTS

Ahmedabad Order On
Congress Socialists

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.
Ochandranand Shukla, Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union and Thakorprasad Pandya, Member, Congress Socialist Party, were arrested this evening while making speeches in the mill area in connection with observance of Labour Week.

Subsequently they were allowed to go and were asked to present themselves at the police station on Monday.—A. P.

Informal Investiture In Viceroy's House

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.
A communique says that owing to Court mourning and in conformity with the procedure which is being adopted at Buckingham Palace His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to cancel the formal investiture which was to have been held in the Viceroy's House on Friday evening March 6, and to substitute therefor an informal investiture at 11-30 a.m. on Saturday March 7, which decrees only will attend.

Further instructions will be sent direct to the decrees through the usual channel.—A. P.

This tends to make it almost impossible for India even to grant the advantage of an intermediate tariff to any third country with which she may seek to enter into a special trade agreement. The serious limitation imposed on this account of India should be fully realised even by the warmest supporters of the Ottawa Agreement as suggesting the paramount need of modifying its terms. If however, to surmount the difficulties on this score a convention is created on the basis of mutual understanding and between India and U. K. and a careful consideration of India's trade position vis a vis other countries, there is no reason why a trade agreement with the U. K. and Empire countries in its modified form should not be deemed acceptable.—A. P.

LOYALTY TO COUNTRY

Emulate Englishmen's
Spirit Of Patriotism,
Exhorts Rajen Babu

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR
ALL UNDER SWARAJ

PATNA, Feb. 8.
Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, addressing a public meeting this evening on the political situation in the country said sufferings caused to people by Satyagraha did not affect their loyalty to the Congress. On the contrary, the Congress had been having stronger hold over the masses. The suspension of civil disobedience movement by the Congress did not preclude the aim of PURNA SWARAJ nor struggle for it which would be given up only with attainment of swaraj.

Regarding the future Congress programme, Babu Rajendra Prasad said the policy adopted by Congress Working Committee at Bombay and the A. I. C. C. at Madras would be pursued. He appealed for unity inside Congress and outside. He cited instance of Englishmen being true to their country under any circumstances while Indians, especially in power, were led by selfish motives. Concluding, he said Congress aimed to ensure equal rights for all communities.—A. P.

PILGRIM BUS SMASHED

Four Persons Killed And
Six Seriously Injured
At Giridih

GIRIDIH, (E.I.R.), Feb. 8
Four passengers were killed when a Jain Pilgrim bus proceeding to Kallapur ran into several empty trucks which were being hauled by an engine about five o'clock this morning at Tinnoria level crossing on Giridihmuri Road, about three miles from Giridih.

Including three babies the bus contained 27 passengers. The babies escaped unhurt while others apart from those killed 215 received injuries and are at present lying in hospital. The condition of six of them is serious. The driver of the bus was not injured but the vehicle was smashed to pieces and one wagon was derailed.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF ACTION FORMED

(From Our Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 8.
A mass meeting of the Secunderabad railway workers was held this evening in the union premises when speeches were made exhorting the workers to be firm. A Council of action was formed.

Malnutrition Takes A Heavy Toll Appallingly Low Standard Of Living

Agricultural Planning Stressed At Population Conference

(From A Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Feb. 5.

In his presidential address to the Economic section of the Indian Population Conference, Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee dealt with farming and living standards in India in relation to population pressure. He pointed out that a heavy burden of population causes a large and even wholesale substitution of wheat by barley and the cheaper millets as foods and a complete omission of animal products, fruits and vegetables. This upsets the balance in diets which is particularly characteristic of the poorer sections and communities in India. On the other hand, agricultural progress is measured by the use of the more esteemed cereals such as wheat and rice and absolute increase in cereal consumption. However greater may be the food value of animal products, the consumption of these cannot be easily increased as that of soya-beans, peas, etc., which may form a valuable addition to the dietary of the Indian cultivator under the existing farming organisation, adjusted, as it is to be, to a heavy population pressure.

HAVOC OF MAL-NUTRITION.

Diseases due to mal-nutrition are quite well known in India. Apart from diarrhoea, dysentery, beriberi, epidemic dropsy, etc., the higher incidence of leprosy in the South, West and East of India has probably a nutritional basis. The increase of leprosy in the rice tracts of Northern Orissa, South Western Bengal, Deccan and Madras is perhaps connected with the exhaustion of soil and deficiency of food values of rice and grains. With an increase of population pressure on the soil, deforestation has gone on for decades and this has also contributed in no small measure towards the lowering of housing conditions in villages by making the supply of timber and bamboos scarcer and scarcer.

Such is the low standard of living that family budgets of peasants and industrial workers, collected from different parts of India, do not show the expected increase of percentage expenditure on clothing, bedding and utensils with an increase in income. Mal-nutrition, illiteracy, sickness and high mortality all create a vicious circle while slow industrialisation and absence of opportunities for emigration make an escape impossible.

Mr. D. P. Mukerji discussed the logical validity of the concept of optimum as representing a standard towards which present economic conditions are ideally related. Although both equilibrium and optimum shift, the concept materially helps towards economic and social planning.

NEED OF CROP PLANNING.

Mr. B. N. Ganguly of Delhi University pointed out how an increasing population pressure gives an impetus to the increase of wheat, rice and the cheaper heavy yielding Rabi and Kharif grains. There is also a tendency towards an increase of Jowar at the expense of Bajra which is an inferior crop. In an area of congested population, there is a great need of agricultural planning and of a balanced development of industry and agriculture based both on food and commercial cropping.

Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee pointed out in this connection that in the crowded eastern districts of the United Provinces, sugar-cane which has revolutionised agricultural practice is now leading towards omission of legumes in the crop rotation which is unfavourably affecting both soil and dietary of the peasant. Crop the necessity of preventing the present generation from banking on the soil's fertility. One of the surest ways of relieving population pressure is by systematic agricultural planning by Government leading gradually to the substitution of inferior and light crops by superior heavy yielding crops and varieties.

LOW STANDARD OF LIVING.

In a paper based on intensive investigation on the cost of living of the industrial labourers of the U. P., Mr. S. P. Saksena found that about half the income of the workers was spent on food, that the average quantity consumed was less than the full diet by at least 1 chitack and that it was also inferior in quality. During the last 6 years the cost of living indices fell between 14 and 34 per cent, while wages fell by about 40 per cent. The difference between cost of living indices and wages indices is further widening due to the increase of the number of labourers employed.

Our Berlin Letter

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE AND INDIA Limitation Of Imports While Exports Of Goods To India Increases

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BERLIN, Jan. 20.

(By Air Mail.)
The internal situation in Germany to-day may be comprehensively stated as German but not easy. It is quiescent in the sense that at present there is no challenge greatly threatening the power and position of the regime. This does not mean that there are no currents of opposition at play. There are and many. The Government itself is aware of this. There is a strong critical attitude in large sections in the country. It manifests in a sort of detachment in groups, apathy in many, and in numbers of the working sections, labourers and employees, and also in some opposition activities. It is known that various factories and centres bring out illegal sheets, some at irregular intervals, and others in a more systematic way. But there is not much of any centralized opposition movement due to the vigilance of the Government and the vigorous measures that continue to be taken to put down any opposition, especially in the lines of the former left parties. Apart from the watchful eye of the Government and its keen adoption of severe measures, the development of any effective opposition is hindered, owing to the considerable lack of enthusiasm for the previous regime with the weakness displayed by the Social Democratic leaders and the present regime keeping well the impress of authority, along with it having the adherence of a substantial section behind it. The Government is chiefly careful of the economic background which is fraught with serious difficulties.

In December last, unemployment has again risen sharply, accordingly to a published statement, by a little over 500,000. In winter months there is normally a slackness in the labour market, but still the level of the rise this time is more marked than in the last two years. The total of registered unemployed is now put at about 2,500,000. On a conservative estimate, the total of unregistered unemployed is placed at 750,000. That makes a total of 3,250,000. Internal prices for various basic articles have much risen and development in output has been confined greatly to production of goods. There are in internally currents of antagonism between the economic leadership as represented by the President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Schacht, and groups inside the National Socialists Party. The Church struggle stands as a factor of not negligible significance. Hence the situation generally remains as now put at least unsettled and much would depend upon the trend of the economic position in the near future.

Foreign Policy

Germany's foreign policy at the moment is marked by two dominant currents: keen concentration towards good understanding with Great Britain and an attitude of antagonism to the Soviet Union. Various other matters are subservient to these two currents. The policy to develop military efficiency is very actively kept up and many of the economic troubles in the nature of rigidity in prices of certain food-stuffs and raw products are connected with this. The main idea at present seems to be extension of military strength, with attention now more to re-maintaining with enhanced military efficiency in a difficult international position, than on rashly initiating a line of aggression. The difficulties involved in the latter are not under-estimated, difficulties bound with external and internal factors. Germany's capacity of action in the foreign sphere is also greatly paralysed by its attitude of antagonism to Soviet Union, especially with the latter for the while pursuing a more guarded policy in regard to international affairs and with Japan in a position in the Far East being one of added concern to London to-day. For Great Britain, the German position is extremely valuable, inasmuch as, it enables her, on the one hand, to retain a check on Soviet Russia as a revolutionary Power and on the other hand to preserve a hold on France. Thus favouring German advances to her, Britain at the same time views them with an amount of reserve, indicative of some uncertainty. Much attention is also paid by Berlin to retaining the line of agreement with Poland. Poland in this, according to various reports, is seen as a factor in a contemplated easterly resettlement. In connection with this as well, German attention at present is closely directed to developments in the Far East. There are anticipations of serious troubles elsewhere and these having strong and wide repercussions, leading to a situation which might enable Germany to assert as an active force. At the moment, the dominant drive is on keeping good understanding with Britain, seen as useful for gaining advantages for certain requirements connected with the internal situation and also externally in regard to economic participations. England, no doubt, will try to keep a good and purposive hold. This and factors connected with it, at the same time, will mean acceptance of a larger measure of responsibility by Britain in European affairs, with important implications and possibilities of strong reactions, at a period when various wider issues greatly under economic pressure press urgently for new views and valuations, and which as such will also intensify the mutual dependence of affairs in Europe and Asia.

Germany's Foreign Trade

The most striking feature in the development of Germany's foreign trade on the basis of figures for 1935 just published as against those of 1934 is a great limitation of imports. Trade returns for 1935 show a very severe contraction of imports and a small extension in exports and a favourable balance of about 9 million sterling. Without the change involved in the position of 1934, the balance in comparison with 1934 would really stand at 5 million sterling. To give the figures, according to official publication, Germany's exports in 1935 amounted to £258,830,000 an increase of £8,583,000 against 1934 and imports to £346,580,000 representing a reduction on 1934 of £24,330,000. India is one of the countries that have experienced and are experiencing very keenly this contraction in Germany's imports. At the same time, India has been proving a market for Germany's exports to make substantial increase. In this development, the issue of Ottawa appears, which the tendency has been in India to concentrate attention, it would seem, as a particular case, other factors have been at work. One important circumstance has been the change in recent period in the nature of development of German economy, with attention more on out-put of armament requisites and production goods. Germany has also found it easier to have recourse to the line of limitation of imports from India with extension of her exports than with other countries, with some owing to consideration felt for improvement of relations in other spheres and with others owing to bilateral arrangements. Though the energy and enterprise displayed by German exporters have helped well the pushing of German exports and also favoured some individual importers in India, the general result has meant a set-back to the India's wider export interests. The entire issue hence demands closer attention. In consideration of this, it is also of great value to devote greater attention to the question of statistics. At present in statistics relating to trade of India with Europe, as generally made available, imports of some insular States also, some of which like Czechoslovakia are substantial purchasers of Indian products, are often put to the land of port of entry. Statistics of a more complete and exact nature in these days of planned trade are necessary and their absence harmful in more ways than one.